

=> fil reg; d stat que 110
FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 17:15:09 ON 28 AUG 2006
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Property values tagged with IC are from the ZIC/VINITI data file provided by InfoChem.

STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES: 27 AUG 2006 HIGHEST RN 904741-41-9
DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES: 27 AUG 2006 HIGHEST RN 904741-41-9

New CAS Information Use Policies, enter HELP USAGETERMS for details.

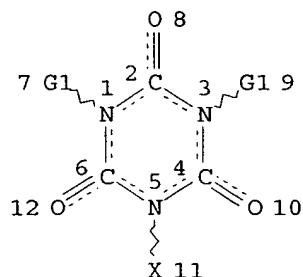
TSCA INFORMATION NOW CURRENT THROUGH June 30, 2006

Please note that search-term pricing does apply when conducting SmartSELECT searches.

REGISTRY includes numerically searchable data for experimental and predicted properties as well as tags indicating availability of experimental property data in the original document. For information on property searching in REGISTRY, refer to:

<http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/UG/regprops.html>

L3 STR



full file search
done on this structure

VAR G1=H/X

NODE ATTRIBUTES:

DEFAULT MLEVEL IS ATOM

DEFAULT ECLEVEL IS LIMITED

GRAPH ATTRIBUTES:

RING(S) ARE ISOLATED OR EMBEDDED

NUMBER OF NODES IS 12

STEREO ATTRIBUTES: NONE

L10 111 SEA FILE=REGISTRY SSS FUL L3

100.0% PROCESSED 175 ITERATIONS
SEARCH TIME: 00.00.01

111 ANSWERS

=> fil cap1; d que nos 11; d que nos 152; s 11 or 152; fil med1; d que 161 nos ;
fil embase; d que nos 172; fil biosis toxcenter; d que nos 180; fil wpix; d que nos 1100

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FILE COVERS 1907 - 28 Aug 2006 VOL 145 ISS 10
 FILE LAST UPDATED: 27 Aug 2006 (20060827/ED)

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 'OBI' IS DEFAULT SEARCH FIELD FOR 'CAPLUS' FILE

L1 1 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON US2002-044941/APPS

*Inventor
search*

L3 STR
 L10 111 SEA FILE=REGISTRY SSS FUL L3
 L11 2587 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON L10
 L47 28 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON NIR M?/AU
 L48 1 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON ELISYEVICH I?/AU
 L49 1 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON MAIRON O?/AU
 L50 323 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON STEIN O?/AU
 L52 1 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON (L47 OR L48 OR L49 OR L50) AND L11

L103 1 L1 OR L52

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 17:15:50 ON 28 AUG 2006

FILE LAST UPDATED: 26 Aug 2006 (20060826/UP). FILE COVERS 1950 TO DATE.

On December 11, 2005, the 2006 MeSH terms were loaded.

The MEDLINE reload for 2006 is now (26 Feb.) available. For details on the 2006 reload, enter HELP RLOAD at an arrow prompt (=>). See also:

<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/mesh/>
http://www.nlm.nih.gov/pubs/techbull/nd04/nd04_mesh.html
http://www.nlm.nih.gov/pubs/techbull/nd05/nd05_med_data_changes.html
http://www.nlm.nih.gov/pubs/techbull/nd05/nd05_2006_MeSH.html

OLDMEDLINE is covered back to 1950.

MEDLINE thesauri in the /CN, /CT, and /MN fields incorporate the MeSH 2006 vocabulary.

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

```
L3          STR
L10         111 SEA FILE=REGISTRY SSS FUL L3
L54         61  SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON   L10
L57         36  SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON   NIR M?/AU
L58         0   SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON   ELISYEVICH I?/AU
L59         0   SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON   MAIRON O?/AU
L60         295 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON   STEIN O?/AU
L61         0   SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON   (L57 OR L58 OR L59 OR L60) AND L54
```

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EMBASE is now updated daily. SDI frequency remains weekly (default) and biweekly.

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

```
L3          STR
L10         111 SEA FILE=REGISTRY SSS FUL L3
L63         95  SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON   L10
L68         29  SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON   NIR M?/AU
L69         0   SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON   ELISYEVICH I?/AU
L70         0   SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON   MAIRON O?/AU
L71         199 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON   STEIN O?/AU
L72         0   SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON   (L68 OR L69 OR L70 OR L71) AND L63
```

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```
L3          STR
L10         111 SEA FILE=REGISTRY SSS FUL L3
L74         1051 SEA L10
L76         39  SEA NIR M?/AU
L77         0   SEA ELISYEVICH I?/AU
L78         0   SEA MAIRON O?/AU
L79         351 SEA STEIN O?/AU
L80         0   SEA (L76 OR L77 OR L78 OR L79) AND L74
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FILE 'WPIX' ENTERED AT 17:15:50 ON 28 AUG 2006
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FILE LAST UPDATED: 25 AUG 2006 <20060825/UP>
MOST RECENT DERWENT UPDATE: 200655 <200655/DW>
DERWENT WORLD PATENTS INDEX SUBSCRIBER FILE, COVERS 1963 TO DATE

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>>> FOR FURTHER DETAILS ON THE FORTHCOMING DERWENT WORLD PATENTS
INDEX ENHANCEMENTS PLEASE VISIT:
[<<<http://www.stn-international.de/stndatabases/details/dwpi_r.html](http://www.stn-international.de/stndatabases/details/dwpi_r.html)

'BI ABEX' IS DEFAULT SEARCH FIELD FOR 'WPIX' FILE

L88 4 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON NIR M?/AU
L89 1 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON ELISYEVICH I?/AU
L90 6 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON MAIRON O?/AU
L91 4 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON STEIN O?/AU
L98 245 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON (R01603 OR R00544)/DCN OR (109519-0-0-0
OR 2474-0-0-0)/DCRE
L100 1 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON (L88 OR L89 OR L90 OR L91) AND L98

=> dup rem l103,l100
FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 17:16:03 ON 28 AUG 2006
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PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L103
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L100
L104 1 DUP REM L103 L100 (1 DUPLICATE REMOVED)
ANSWER '1' FROM FILE CAPLUS

=> d ibib ed abs hitind

L104 ANSWER 1 OF 1 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 1
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:550985 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:106465
TITLE: Compositions for treating skin ailments
INVENTOR(S): Nir, Moire Marx; Elishevich, Irina
; Mairon, Omri; Stein, Oded
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Degania Silicone Ltd., Israel
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 16 pp.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2003133893	A1	20030717	US 2002-44941	20020115 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2002-44941	20020115 <--

ED Entered STN: 18 Jul 2003

AB Compns. that comprise a polymer entrapping an oxidizing agent are disclosed. The disclosed compns. are used in the treatment of skin ailments such as human papilloma virus infections. A silicone sheet having a thickness of about 1 mm and containing 80% trichloroisocyanurate (TCIA) was pressed between two 0.2 mm-layers of active-agent free silicone rubber. A skin growth having a diameter of about 2.5 mm and a height of about 1.5 mm, present for about 2 yr on the hand of a 50 yr old woman, was treated with the TCIA composition. The skin growth disappeared completely after 1 treatment. After 9 mo, the warts did not reappear in the treated skin area.

IC ICM A61K007-06
ICS A61K007-11

INCL 424070110

CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)

Section cross-reference(s): 1

IT 87-90-1 2893-78-9, Sodium dichloroisocyanurate

RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(compns. for treating skin ailments)

=>
=> => fil capl; d que 132 nos ; d que nos 137; d que nos 142; d que nos 144; d que
nos 146

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 17:17:43 ON 28 AUG 2006

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'OBI' IS DEFAULT SEARCH FIELD FOR 'CAPLUS' FILE

L3	STR
L10	111 SEA FILE=REGISTRY SSS FUL L3
L11	2587 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON L10
L17	79681 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON SI/ELS AND POLYMER/CI
L18	76228 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON L17
L19	60558 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON POLYSILOXANES/CT
L20	64096 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON SILOXANE#/CW
L21	1218 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON "SILOXANES (NONPOLYMERIC) "/CT
L29	189583 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON CROSSLINK?/OBI OR CROSS LINK?/OBI
L30	13 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON L11 AND (L18 OR L19 OR L20) AND L29 NOT L21
L31	23721 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON L29(L)CATALYST#/OBI
L32	7 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON L30 NOT L31

L3	STR
L10	111 SEA FILE=REGISTRY SSS FUL L3
L11	2587 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON L10
L17	79681 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON SI/ELS AND POLYMER/CI
L18	76228 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON L17
L19	60558 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON POLYSILOXANES/CT
L20	64096 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON SILOXANE#/CW
L21	1218 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON "SILOXANES (NONPOLYMERIC) "/CT
L33	108598 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON SKIN/CT
L34	40095 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON MUCOUS MEMBRANE/CT OR MUCOSA?/OBI
L35	11341 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON HPV/OBI OR PAPILLOMA?/OBI
L36	50198 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON (SUSTAIN?/OBI OR TIME#/OBI OR MODULAT?/ OBI OR SLOW?/OBI OR LONG/OBI OR RETARD?/OBI OR EXTENDED/OBI OR DELAY?/OBI OR CONTROL?/OBI) (3A) (DELIVER?/OBI OR RELEAS?/OBI OR

L37 ACTION/OBI OR ACTING/OBI)
 4 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON L11 AND (L18 OR L19 OR L20) AND (L33
 OR L34 OR L35 OR L36) NOT L21

L3 STR
 L10 111 SEA FILE=REGISTRY SSS FUL L3
 L11 2587 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON L10
 L17 79681 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON SI/ELS AND POLYMER/CI
 L18 76228 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON L17
 L19 60558 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON POLYSILOXANES/CT
 L20 64096 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON SILOXANE#/CW
 L21 1218 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON "SILOXANES (NONPOLYMERIC) "/CT
 L38 210357 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON DRUG DELIVERY SYSTEMS+OLD/CT
 L39 2111045 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON PHARMAC?/SC, SX
 L40 128347 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON 62/SC, SX - Section code 62 = Essential Oils &
 L41 76945 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON COSMETICS+NT/CT
 L42 9 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON L11 AND (L18 OR L19 OR L20) AND (L38
 OR L39 OR L40 OR L41) NOT L21

Cosmetics

L3 STR
 L10 111 SEA FILE=REGISTRY SSS FUL L3
 L11 2587 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON L10
 L43 13593 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON SILICONE RUBBER/CT
 L44 3 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON L11 AND L43

L3 STR
 L10 111 SEA FILE=REGISTRY SSS FUL L3
 L11 2587 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON L10
 L17 79681 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON SI/ELS AND POLYMER/CI
 L18 76228 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON L17
 L19 60558 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON POLYSILOXANES/CT
 L20 64096 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON SILOXANE#/CW
 L21 1218 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON "SILOXANES (NONPOLYMERIC) "/CT
 L45 720419 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON (FLEX? OR CONFORM? OR SPREAD?)/BI
 L46 4 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON L11 AND L45 AND (L18 OR L19 OR L20)
 NOT L21

=> s l32,l37,l42,l44,l46 not l103

L105 19 (L32 OR L37 OR L42 OR L44 OR L46) NOT L103 *printed with inventor's stamp*

=> fil medl; d que nos 156; d que nos 173

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 17:17:45 ON 28 AUG 2006

FILE LAST UPDATED: 26 Aug 2006 (20060826/UP). FILE COVERS 1950 TO DATE.

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 See also:

<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/mesh/>
http://www.nlm.nih.gov/pubs/techbull/nd04/nd04_mesh.html
http://www.nlm.nih.gov/pubs/techbull/nd05/nd05_med_data_changes.html
http://www.nlm.nih.gov/pubs/techbull/nd05/nd05_2006_MeSH.html

OLDMEDLINE is covered back to 1950.

MEDLINE thesauri in the /CN, /CT, and /MN fields incorporate the MeSH 2006 vocabulary.

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

```

L3          STR
L10         111 SEA FILE=REGISTRY SSS FUL L3
L54          61 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  L10
L55         17137 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  SILOXANES+NT/CT
L56          1 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  L54 AND L55

```

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L3          STR
L10         111 SEA FILE=REGISTRY SSS FUL L3
L54          61 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  L10
L73          2 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  L54 AND GENERAL REVIEW/DT

```

=> s l56 or l73

L106 3 L56 OR L73

=> fil embase; d que nos 167

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This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

```

L3          STR
L10         111 SEA FILE=REGISTRY SSS FUL L3
L63          95 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  L10
L64          762 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  SILOXANE/CT
L65          326 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  POLYSILOXANE/CT OR POLYSILOXANE
                  DERIVATIVE/CT
L66          6362 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  SILICONE/CT
L67          0 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  L63 AND (L64 OR L65 OR L66)

```

=> fil biosis toxcenter; d que nos 181

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L3 STR
L10 111 SEA FILE=REGISTRY SSS FUL L3
L74 1051 SEA L10
L75 25822 SEA SILICONE# OR SILOXANE# OR POLYSILOXANE#
L81 4 SEA L74 AND L75

=> fil drugu; d que nos 187

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>>> DERWENT DRUG FILE (SUBSCRIBER) <<<

>>> FILE COVERS 1983 TO DATE <<<
>>> THESaurus AVAILABLE IN /CT <<<

L3 STR
L10 111 SEA FILE=REGISTRY SSS FUL L3
L86 5 SEA FILE=DRUGU ABB=ON L10
L87 2 SEA FILE=DRUGU ABB=ON L86 AND LITERATURE/FS

=> fil wpix; d que nos l102; s l102 not l100

FILE 'WPIX' ENTERED AT 17:17:49 ON 28 AUG 2006
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FILE LAST UPDATED: 25 AUG 2006 <20060825/UP>
MOST RECENT DERWENT UPDATE: 200655 <200655/DW>
DERWENT WORLD PATENTS INDEX SUBSCRIBER FILE, COVERS 1963 TO DATE

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[<<<
http://www.stn-international.de/stndatabases/details/dwpi_r.html](http://www.stn-international.de/stndatabases/details/dwpi_r.html)
'BI_ABEX' IS DEFAULT SEARCH FIELD FOR 'WRPI' FILE

L98 245 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON (R01603 OR R00544)/DCN OR (109519-0-0-0
dichloroiso cyanurate or trichloroiso cyanurate
Searched by Barb O'Bryen, STIC 2-2518

OR 2474-0-0-0) /DCRE

L101 128388 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON SILICONE#/BI,ABEX OR SILOXANE#/BI,ABEX
 OR POLYSILOXANE#/BI,ABEX

L102 12 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON L98 AND L101

L107 11 L102 NOT L100 *previously printed*

=> => dup rem 1105,1106,187,181,1107
 FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 17:18:19 ON 28 AUG 2006
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PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L105

PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L106

PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L87

PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L81

PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L107

L108 36 DUP REM L105 L106 L87 L81 L107 (3 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
 ANSWERS '1-19' FROM FILE CAPLUS
 ANSWERS '20-22' FROM FILE MEDLINE
 ANSWERS '23-24' FROM FILE DRUGU
 ANSWERS '25-27' FROM FILE TOXCENTER
 ANSWERS '28-36' FROM FILE WPIX

=> d ibib ed abs hitstr 1-19; d iall 20-27; d iall abeq tech 28-36

L108 ANSWER 1 OF 36 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 1
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:796227 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:328374
 TITLE: Sustained-release protista
 control composition
 INVENTOR(S): Kato, Hiroyuki; Yazaki, Tadayoshi; Maruyama, Tokihiko
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Wako Pure Chemical Industries, Ltd., Japan
 SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 15 pp.
 CODEN: EPXXDW
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 1149531	A1	20011031	EP 2001-109717	20010420
EP 1149531	B1	20040630		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
JP 2002012503	A2	20020115	JP 2001-99320	20010330

AT 270038	E	20040715	AT 2001-109717	20010420
ES 2219452	T3	20041201	ES 2001-1109717	20010420
US 2001048916	A1	20011206	US 2001-839357	20010423
US 6939510	B2	20050906		
CN 1322468	A	20011121	CN 2001-119298	20010425
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2000-123433	A 20000425
			JP 2001-99320	A 20010330

ED Entered STN: 02 Nov 2001

AB The invention relates to a sustained-releasing anti-protista preparation, comprising using a water-insol. and water-wettable polymer, which is solid at room temperature as a sustained-releasing substrate and a method for killing of or inhibiting of propagation of a protista in a waterway.

IT 173401-54-2, Dimethylsilanediol-methyl methacrylate block copolymer

RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(matrix in **sustained-release protista control composition**)

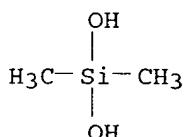
RN 173401-54-2 CAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, methyl ester, polymer with dimethylsilanediol, block (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 1066-42-8

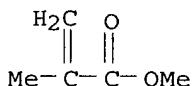
CMF C2 H8 O2 Si



CM 2

CRN 80-62-6

CMF C5 H8 O2



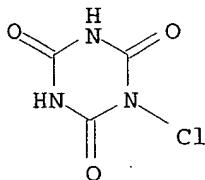
IT 13057-78-8, Chloroisocyanuric acid

RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(sustained-release protista control composition containing)

RN 13057-78-8 CAPLUS

CN 1,3,5-Triazine-2,4,6(1H,3H,5H)-trione, 1-chloro- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L108 ANSWER 2 OF 36 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 2

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:783893 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:15502

TITLE: System for whitening teeth surfaces

INVENTOR(S): Wolf, Robert O.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 16 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9962472	A1	19991209	WO 1999-US12325	19990603
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 9945458	A1	19991220	AU 1999-45458	19990603
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1998-87850P	P 19980603
			US 1998-87850	P 19980603
			WO 1999-US12325	W 19990603

ED Entered STN: 10 Dec 1999

AB Disclosed is a system for whitening teeth surfaces in the form of a whitening strip. The strip has a plurality of layers including a base layer and a carrier layer. The carrier layer includes a whitening agent, e.g. hydrogen peroxide, carbamide peroxide, trichloroisocyanuric acid, etc. and an adhesive, e.g. polyisobutylene, isoprene-styrene block copolymers, urethanes, etc. for applying the strip to teeth. The base layer is a flexible layer for supporting the carrier layer.

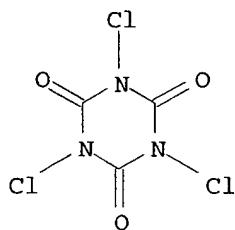
IT 87-90-1, Trichloroisocyanuric acid

RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES
(Uses)

(layered tooth whitening strip containing)

RN 87-90-1 CAPLUS

CN 1,3,5-Triazine-2,4,6(1H,3H,5H)-trione, 1,3,5-trichloro- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 7 THERE ARE 7 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

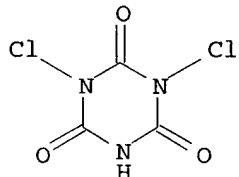
L108 ANSWER 3 OF 36 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 3
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:262123 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:272076
 TITLE: System based on a biocide and a polyether silicone for disinfecting hard surfaces
 INVENTOR(S): Carr, John Frederic; Mignani, Gerard; Vovelle, Louis;
 Davis, Brian; Vergelati, Caroll
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Rhodia Chimie, Fr.
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 27 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: French
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9918784	A1	19990422	WO 1998-FR2198	19981013
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, FI, GB, GE, HR, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, US, UZ, VN, YU, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
FR 2769469	A1	19990416	FR 1997-12887	19971015
FR 2769469	B1	19991126		
CA 2305496	AA	19990422	CA 1998-2305496	19981013
AU 9895452	A1	19990503	AU 1998-95452	19981013
EP 1022941	A1	20000802	EP 1998-949054	19981013
R: DE, ES, FR, GB, IT				
US 6465409	B1	20021015	US 2000-509795 FR 1997-12887 WO 1998-FR2198	20000331 A 19971015 W 19981013
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:				

ED Entered STN: 29 Apr 1999

AB The invention concerns an aqueous biocide system comprising water-soluble or water-dispersible biocide(s) and a polyorganosiloxane with water-soluble or water-dispersible functions. The polyorganosiloxane is R1R2R3SiO(R4R5SiO)p(R6QSiO)qSiR3R2R1 [R1, R2, R4, R5, R6 = C1-6 alkyl or Ph, preferably Me; R3 alkyl or Ph, preferably Me, or Q; Q = RO(R7O)n R8; R = linear C3-15 alkyl, particularly trimethylene, a branched C4-15 alkyl, particularly methyl-2 trimethylene; (R7O)n = poly(ethyleneoxy) and/or poly(propyleneoxy); n = 5-200, preferably 5 to 100; R8 = H or a C1-6, preferably Me; p = 10-200, preferably 10-100; q = 0 when R3 = Q and q = 1-100 when R3 ≠ Q]. The system is used for disinfecting hard

surfaces, with controlled release of the biocide.
 IT 2893-78-9, Sodium dichloroisocyanurate
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES
 (Uses)
 (sustained-release disinfectant for hard surfaces
 containing)
 RN 2893-78-9 CAPLUS
 CN 1,3,5-Triazine-2,4,6(1H,3H,5H)-trione, 1,3-dichloro-, sodium salt (9CI)
 (CA INDEX NAME)

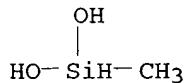


● Na

IT 156310-28-0 156549-36-9
 RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
 (sustained-release disinfectant for hard surfaces
 containing)
 RN 156310-28-0 CAPLUS
 CN Silanediol, dimethyl-, polymer with methylsilanediol and oxirane, graft
 (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

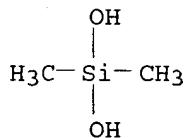
CM 1

CRN 43641-90-3
 CMF C H6 O2 Si



CM 2

CRN 1066-42-8
 CMF C2 H8 O2 Si



CM 3

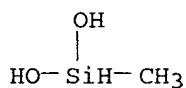
CRN 75-21-8
 CMF C2 H4 O



RN 156549-36-9 CAPLUS
 CN Silanediol, dimethyl-, polymer with methyloxirane, methylsilanediol and oxirane, graft (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

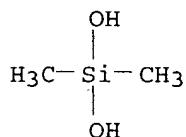
CM 1

CRN 43641-90-3
 CMF C H6 O2 Si



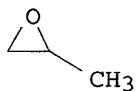
CM 2

CRN 1066-42-8
 CMF C2 H8 O2 Si



CM 3

CRN 75-56-9
 CMF C3 H6 O



CM 4

CRN 75-21-8
 CMF C2 H4 O



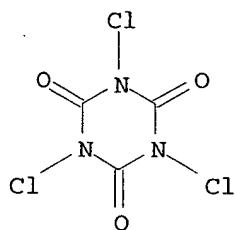
REFERENCE COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L108 ANSWER 4 OF 36 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:141200 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:254568
 TITLE: Methods and compositions for increasing the efficacy of biologically-active ingredients such as antitumor agents
 INVENTOR(S): Windsor, J. Brian; Roux, Stan J.; Lloyd, Alan M.; Thomas, Collin E.
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Board of Regents, the University of Texas System, USA
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 243 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

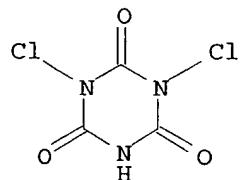
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2005014777	A2	20050217	WO 2003-US32667	20031016
WO 2005014777	A3	20050915		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2502148	AA	20050217	CA 2003-2502148	20031016
AU 2003304398	A1	20050225	AU 2003-304398	20031016
EP 1576150	A2	20050921	EP 2003-816736	20031016
EP 1576150	A3	20051102		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK				
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2002-418803P	P 20021016
			WO 2003-US32667	W 20031016

ED Entered STN: 18 Feb 2005
 AB The invention provides methods and compns. for modulating the sensitivity of cells to cytotoxic compds. and other active agents. In accordance with the invention, compns. are provided comprising combinations of ectophosphatase inhibitors and active agents. Active agents include antibiotics, fungicides, herbicides, insecticides, chemotherapeutic agents, and plant growth regulators. By increasing the efficacy of active agents, the invention allows use of compns. with lowered concns. of active ingredients.
 IT 87-90-1 2244-21-5 2782-57-2 2893-78-9
 9016-00-6, Poly[oxy(dimethylsilylene)] 27306-78-1
 30622-37-8 51580-86-0 67674-67-3
 125997-17-3
 RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (methods and compns. for increasing efficacy of biol. active ingredients such as antitumor agents)
 RN 87-90-1 CAPLUS
 CN 1,3,5-Triazine-2,4,6(1H,3H,5H)-trione, 1,3,5-trichloro- (9CI) (CA INDEX)

NAME)

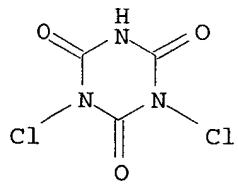


RN 2244-21-5 CAPLUS

CN 1,3,5-Triazine-2,4,6(1H,3H,5H)-trione, 1,3-dichloro-, potassium salt (9CI)
(CA INDEX NAME)

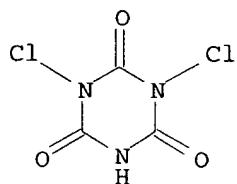
● K

RN 2782-57-2 CAPLUS

CN 1,3,5-Triazine-2,4,6(1H,3H,5H)-trione, 1,3-dichloro- (9CI) (CA INDEX
NAME)

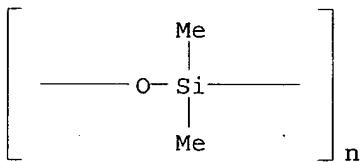
RN 2893-78-9 CAPLUS

CN 1,3,5-Triazine-2,4,6(1H,3H,5H)-trione, 1,3-dichloro-, sodium salt (9CI)
(CA INDEX NAME)

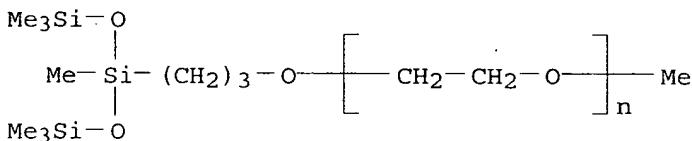


● Na

RN 9016-00-6 CAPLUS
 CN Poly[oxy(dimethylsilylene)] (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 27306-78-1 CAPLUS
 CN Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), α -methyl- ω -[3-[1,3,3,3-tetramethyl-1-[(trimethylsilyl)oxy]disiloxanyl]propoxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

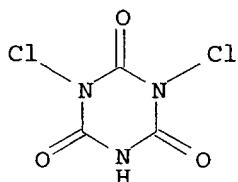


RN 30622-37-8 CAPLUS
 CN 1,3,5-Triazine-2,4,6(1H,3H,5H)-trione, 1,3,5-trichloro-, mixt. with 1,3-dichloro-1,3,5-triazine-2,4,6(1H,3H,5H)-trione potassium salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

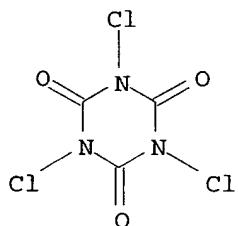
CRN 2244-21-5

CMF C₃ H Cl₂ N₃ O₃ . K

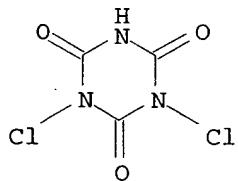


● K

CM 2

CRN 87-90-1
CMF C3 Cl3 N3 O3

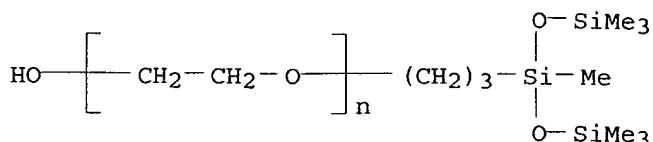
RN 51580-86-0 CAPLUS
 CN 1,3,5-Triazine-2,4,6(1H,3H,5H)-trione, 1,3-dichloro-, sodium salt,
 dihydrate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



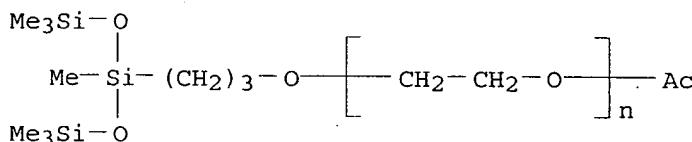
● Na

● 2 H₂O

RN 67674-67-3 CAPLUS
 CN Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), α -[3-[1,3,3,3-tetramethyl-1-[(trimethylsilyl)oxy]disiloxanyl]propyl]- ω -hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 125997-17-3 CAPLUS

CN Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), α -acetyl- ω -[3-[1,3,3,3-tetramethyl-1-[(trimethylsilyl)oxy]disiloxanyl]propoxy] - (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

L108 ANSWER 5 OF 36 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:960196 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 143:230422

TITLE: Infusibilized organosilicon polymers for firing

INVENTOR(S): Sunada, Kiyoshi; Hashimoto, Takao

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Denki Kagaku Kogyo Co., Ltd., Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 15 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

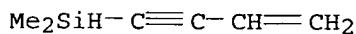
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2005232245	A2	20050902	JP 2004-40788	20040218
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2004-40788	20040218
ED Entered STN: 02 Sep 2005				
AB	The polymers are manufactured by crosslinking of polymers having structural units $(\text{CH}_2\text{CHC.tplbond.CSiR}_1\text{R}_2\text{R}_3)_n$ (≥ 1 of $\text{R}_1\text{-}\text{R}_3 = \text{H}$; other = C1-5' alkyl; $n = 10\text{-}5000$) via treatment with Cl in Cl compound-containing solns. Thus, poly(3-buten-1-yndimethylsilane) fiber was treated with a MeOH solution of trichloroisocyanuric acid to give a crosslinked fiber, which was fired at 1000° to give SiC fiber with diameter $40 \mu\text{m}$.			
IT	861228-78-6P, 3-Buten-1-yndimethylsilane homopolymer RL: CPS (Chemical process); IMF (Industrial manufacture); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); RCT (Reactant); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); RACT (Reactant or reagent) (fiber, powder, or film; infusibilization of organosilicon polymers by crosslinking using Cl compds. for firing)			
RN	861228-78-6 CAPLUS			
CN	Silane, 3-buten-1-yndimethyl-, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)			

CM 1

CRN 861228-77-5

CMF C6 H10 Si



IT 861228-80-0P, 3-Buten-1-ynylbutylsilane homopolymer
 RL: CPS (Chemical process); IMF (Industrial manufacture); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); RCT (Reactant); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
 (fiber; infusibilization of organosilicon polymers by crosslinking using Cl compds. for firing)

RN 861228-80-0 CAPLUS
 CN Silane, 3-buten-1-ynylbutyl-, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

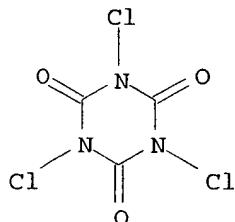
CRN 861228-79-7

CMF C8 H14 Si



IT 87-90-1, Trichloroisocyanuric acid
 RL: RGT (Reagent); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
 (infusibilization of organosilicon polymers by crosslinking using Cl compds. for firing)

RN 87-90-1 CAPLUS
 CN 1,3,5-Triazine-2,4,6(1H,3H,5H)-trione, 1,3,5-trichloro- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L108 ANSWER 6 OF 36 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:550140 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:122814
 TITLE: Ophthalmic devices containing heterocyclic compounds and methods for their production
 INVENTOR(S): Rathore, Osman
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Johnson & Johnson Vision Care, Inc., USA
 SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 16 pp.
 CODEN: EPXXDW
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 1327893	A1	20030716	EP 2003-250210	20030114
EP 1327893	B1	20060712		

R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,
 IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK
 US 2003139490 A1 20030724 US 2002-320572 20021216
 WO 2003060572 A1 20030724 WO 2003-US772 20030110
 W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN,
 CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH,
 GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR,
 LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH,
 PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ,
 UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
 RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY,
 KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES,
 FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF,
 BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
 AU 2003205091 A1 20030730 AU 2003-205091 20030110
 CA 2416335 AA 20030714 CA 2003-2416335 20030114
 JP 2003248200 A2 20030905 JP 2003-6084 20030114
 CN 1441262 A 20030910 CN 2003-120672 20030114
 BR 2003002680 A 20040824 BR 2003-2680 20030114
 PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2002-348585P P 20020114
 US 2002-320572 A 20021216
 WO 2003-US772 W 20030110

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 139:122814

ED Entered STN: 18 Jul 2003

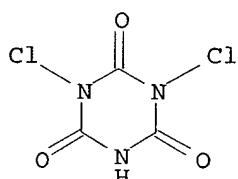
AB Ophthalmic devices and methods for their production are described, where the lens comprise a polymer and at least one heterocyclic compound including at least one N-Cl and/or N-Br bond. Heterocyclic compound having antimicrobial action reducing microbial adhesion to the contact lens were demonstrated..

IT 2893-78-9, Sodium dichloroisocyanurate

RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
 (halogen source; ophthalmic devices containing heterocyclic compds. and methods for their production)

RN 2893-78-9 CAPLUS

CN 1,3,5-Triazine-2,4,6(1H,3H,5H)-trione, 1,3-dichloro-, sodium salt (9CI)
 (CA INDEX NAME)



● Na

IT 158483-22-8, Balafilcon A

RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (lens; ophthalmic devices containing heterocyclic compds. and methods for their production)

RN 158483-22-8 CAPLUS

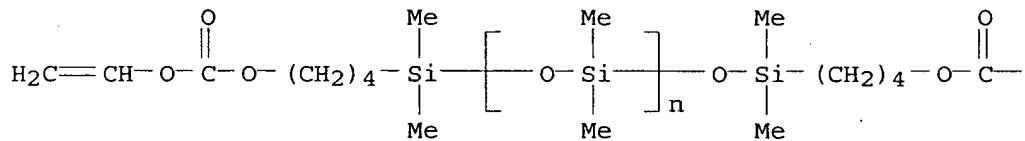
CN β-Alanine, N-[(ethenyloxy)carbonyl]-, polymer with
 α-[[4-[(ethenyloxy)carbonyl]oxy]butyl]dimethylsilyl]-ω-[[[4-
 [(ethenyloxy)carbonyl]oxy]butyl]dimethylsilyl]oxy]poly[oxy(dimethylsilyl
 ne)], 1-ethenyl-2-pyrrolidinone and ethenyl [3-[3,3,3-trimethyl-1,1-
 bis(trimethylsilyl)oxy]disiloxanyl]propyl]carbamate (9CI) (CA INDEX)

NAME)

CM 1

CRN 158483-21-7
 CMF (C₂ H₆ O Si)_n C₁₈ H₃₄ O₇ Si₂
 CCI PMS

PAGE 1-A

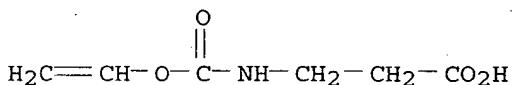


PAGE 1-B

—O—CH=CH₂

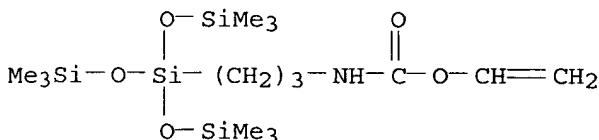
CM 2

CRN 148969-96-4
 CMF C₆ H₉ N O₄



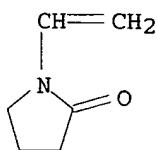
CM 3

CRN 134072-99-4
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CM 4

CRN 88-12-0
 CMF C₆ H₉ N O

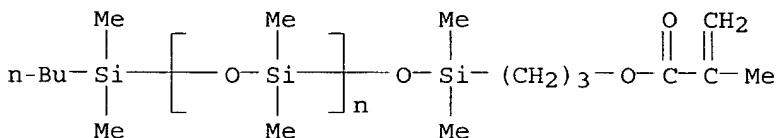


IT 149925-73-5

RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(ophthalmic devices containing heterocyclic compds. and methods for their production)

RN 149925-73-5 CAPLUS

CN Poly[oxy(dimethylsilylene)], α -(butyldimethylsilyl)- ω -[[dimethyl[3-[(2-methyl-1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]propyl]silyl]oxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



IT 31900-57-9D, Polydimethylsiloxane, monomethacryloxypropyl terminated

RL: RCT (Reactant); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)
(ophthalmic devices containing heterocyclic compds. and methods for their production)

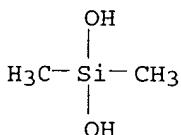
RN 31900-57-9 CAPLUS

CN Silanediol, dimethyl-, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 1066-42-8

CMF C2 H8 O2 Si



REFERENCE COUNT: 7 THERE ARE 7 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L108 ANSWER 7 OF 36 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:669009 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:309758

TITLE: Stability of rubbers for teat cups in milking machines

AUTHOR(S): Guthy, Klaus; Schutze, M.

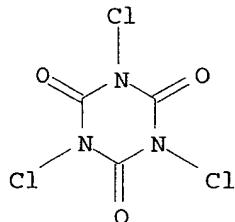
CORPORATE SOURCE: Germany

SOURCE: Lebensmittelindustrie und Milchwirtschaft (2002), 123(13), 26-29, 32-33

CODEN: LEMIEZ; ISSN: 0938-9369

PUBLISHER: AVA-Agrar Verlag Allgäu GmbH

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: German
 ED Entered STN: 05 Sep 2002
 AB The influence of different combined cleaning and disinfecting (C+D) agents was investigated on the durability of rubbers for teat cups rubber in milking machines. Teat rubbers of 2 different materials were tested: a mixture of styrene-butadiene- (SBR) and acrylonitrile-butadiene-rubber (NBR), and silicon. Alkali substances, disinfecting agents, acids, and tensides had different effects on the tensile strength of teat rubbers depending on the chemical composition and reaction time. The tensile strength of the 2 teat rubber materials after 46-184 h of reaction time of 10 tested agents are listed in a table.
 IT 87-90-1, Trichloroisocyanuric acid
 RL: FFD (Food or feed use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (stability of rubbers for teat cups in milking machines)
 RN 87-90-1 CAPLUS
 CN 1,3,5-Triazine-2,4,6(1H,3H,5H)-trione, 1,3,5-trichloro- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L108 ANSWER 8 OF 36 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:116863 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:156891
 TITLE: Dental impressions comprising silicone elastomers and biocides
 INVENTOR(S): Pusineri, Christian; Del Torto, Marco
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Rhodia Chimie, Fr.
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 43 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: French
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000007546	A1	20000217	WO 1999-FR1885	19990730
W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
FR 2781808	A1	20000204	FR 1998-10023	19980731
FR 2781808	B1	20001020		
CA 2338154	AA	20000217	CA 1999-2338154	19990730

AU 9950466	A1	20000228	AU 1999-50466	19990730
AU 773282	B2	20040520		
EP 1115364	A1	20010718	EP 1999-934817	19990730
EP 1115364	B1	20041208		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
BR 9912869	A	20011009	BR 1999-12869	19990730
JP 2002522361	T2	20020723	JP 2000-563232	19990730
JP 3713204	B2	20051109		
AT 284197	E	20041215	AT 1999-934817	19990730
ES 2229741	T3	20050416	ES 1999-934817	19990730
US 6559199	B1	20030506	US 2001-744882	20010430
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:				
			FR 1998-10023	A 19980731
			WO 1999-FR1885	W 19990730

ED Entered STN: 18 Feb 2000

AB An elastomer system having biocide properties and useful, in particular, for impression, for example, dental impressions are disclosed. The invention aims at providing an efficient system for destroying microbes, without adversely affecting the crosslinking properties and the mech. qualities of RTV 2 elastomers. Said system comprises an RTV 2 silicone, preferably SiH/SiVi polyaddn. product and a biocide selected among active chlorine precursors, preferably among N-chloramines. The system may include functional additives (silicone fillers, alumina, paraffin, vaseline oil). As for the biocide, it can be provided with an adjuvant using antiseptic quaternary ammonium, even with EDTA-type complexing agents. The invention is useful for impressions in dentistry. Preparation of a dental impression comprising vinyl-containing polydimethylsiloxane, aluminum silicate, hydrated alumina, vaseline oil, paraffin, platinum catalyst, and calbenium is disclosed.

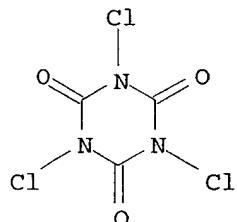
IT 87-90-1, TrichloroisoCyanuric acid 51580-86-0, Sodium dichloroisoCyanurate dihydrate

RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(dental impressions comprising silicone elastomers and biocides)

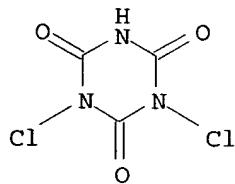
RN 87-90-1 CAPLUS

CN 1,3,5-Triazine-2,4,6(1H,3H,5H)-trione, 1,3,5-trichloro- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 51580-86-0 CAPLUS

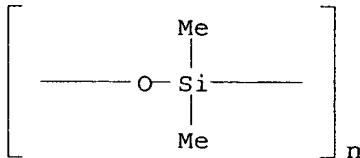
CN 1,3,5-Triazine-2,4,6(1H,3H,5H)-trione, 1,3-dichloro-, sodium salt, dihydrate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



● Na

● 2 H₂O

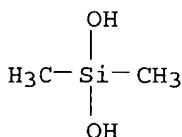
IT 9016-00-6D, Polydimethylsiloxane, vinyl-containing 31900-57-9D
, Polydimethylsiloxane, vinyl-containing
RL: DEV (Device component use); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use);
BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(dental impressions comprising silicone elastomers and biocides)
RN 9016-00-6 CAPLUS
CN Poly[oxy(dimethylsilylene)] (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 31900-57-9 CAPLUS
CN Silanediol, dimethyl-, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 1066-42-8
CMF C₂ H₈ O₂ Si



REFERENCE COUNT: 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L108 ANSWER 9 OF 36 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:418154 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 121:18154
TITLE: Dental material and method for applying preventative and therapeutic agents

INVENTOR(S) : Curtis, John; Nahoo, Salim; Prencipe, Michael

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S) : Colgate-Palmolive Co., USA

SOURCE: U.S., 9 pp.

CODEN: USXXAM

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 5310563	A	19940510	US 1991-782700	19911025
CA 2081232	AA	19930426	CA 1992-2081232	19921023
US 5639445	A	19970617	US 1994-177900	19940106
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1991-782700	A 19911025

ED Entered STN: 09 Jul 1994

AB A dental composition is produced from a dilatant silicone polymer composition by

dispersing a bioactive component in the polymer composition. The dental composition

is shaped and pressed against the teeth and gum surfaces and allowed to remain in place for a period of time sufficient to release the active component to the teeth and gums. The dilatant rheol. properties enable the dental composition to be pushed under the gingival flap to remove food particles and treat teeth and gum surfaces below the gum line. The composition is sufficiently plastic to be easily removed from the teeth without pieces breaking and adhering to tooth surfaces. For example, a silicone copolymer (Dow Corning 3179) was blended with PVP/H2O2, applied to extracted human molar teeth, and removed after 24 h period. The treated teeth showed an increased whiteness.

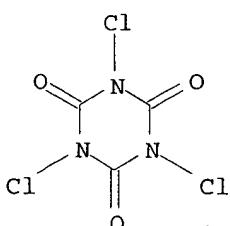
IT 87-90-1, Trichloroisocyanuric acid

RL: BIOL (Biological study)

(siloxane dilatant dental materials blends with hydrogen peroxide-providing compound and, for whitening teeth)

RN 87-90-1 CAPLUS

CN 1,3,5-Triazine-2,4,6(1H,3H,5H)-trione, 1,3,5-trichloro- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L108 ANSWER 10 OF 36 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:561215 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 122:293967

TITLE: Sodium dichloroisocyanurate-based water-soluble antiseptic detergents

INVENTOR(S) : Zhang, Ruixiang

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S) : Peop. Rep. China

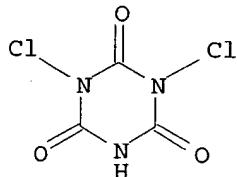
SOURCE: Faming Zhuanli Shenqing Gongkai Shuomingshu, 4 pp.

CODEN: CNXXEV

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Chinese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
CN 1078995	A	19931201	CN 1992-103514	19920518
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			CN 1992-103514	19920518
ED	Entered STN: 20 May 1995			
AB	The detergents comprise a mixt of 1 part sodium dichloroisocyanurate and 1.5 parts nonionic surfactant (e.g., L 548) where the detergents can be diluted with water.			
IT	2893-78-9, Sodium dichloroisocyanurate RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses) (sodium dichloroisocyanurate-based water-soluble antiseptic detergents)			
RN	2893-78-9 CAPLUS			
CN	1,3,5-Triazine-2,4,6(1H,3H,5H)-trione, 1,3-dichloro-, sodium salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)			

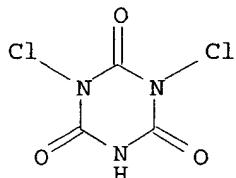


● Na

L108 ANSWER 11 OF 36 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993:87400 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 118:87400
 TITLE: Silicone-containing water-in-oil microemulsions having increased salt content
 INVENTOR(S): Guthauser, Bernadette
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Revlon Consumer Products Corp., USA
 SOURCE: U.S., 5 pp.
 CODEN: USXXAM
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 5162378	A	19921110	US 1990-511704	19900420
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1990-511704	19900420
ED	Entered STN: 02 Mar 1993			
AB	The microemulsions contain a cetyl dimethicone copolyol 8-20, a silicone 10-35, an organic alc. 5-15, a salt 8-20, a humectant 1-20, and water 20-40%. A moisturizing composition contained urea 13.0, Abil B-9806 10.0, cyclomethicone 25.0, MgSO4 13.0, water 22.9, propylene glycol 3.0, MgCl2 2.0, alc. SD-40 11.0, and citric acid 0.1%.			
IT	2244-21-5			

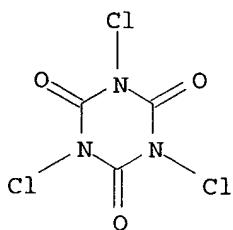
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
 (cosmetic moisturizer emulsion containing)
 RN 2244-21-5 CAPLUS
 CN 1,3,5-Triazine-2,4,6(1H,3H,5H)-trione, 1,3-dichloro-, potassium salt (9CI)
 (CA INDEX NAME)



● K

L108 ANSWER 12 OF 36 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993:105008 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 118:105008
 TITLE: Polyurethane-amino siloxane coatings for weatherstrips and adhesive tapes
 INVENTOR(S): Murachi, Tatsuya
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Toyoda Gosei Co., Ltd., Japan
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 7 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

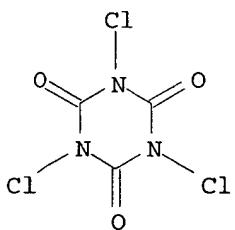
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 04236280	A2	19920825	JP 1991-102126	19910116
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1991-102126	19910116
ED	Entered STN: 19 Mar 1993			
AB	Title abrasion-resistant coatings comprise 100 parts polyurethane prepared from polyisocyanates and 1:0.05-2 polyol/triethanolamine (I) at OH/NCO 1:1.5-7 mol equivalent, 2-100 parts fluoro resins, 0.002-20 parts halogenation agents and silicone diamines at a NH ₂ /NCO of polyurethane ratio 0.7-1.3. Thus, a composition containing PPG Diol 3000-I-MDI copolymer 100, a fluoropolymer 20, and 2-aminoethyldimethylsilyl-terminated polydimethylsiloxane (NH ₂ /NCO 0.7) gave a film with abrasion (1 kg, 60 rpm, 103 times) 4.4 mg, which was spread on an EPDM rubber weatherstrip to show good glass abrasion resistance or spread on a side of an adhesive tape to show good gasoline resistance.			
IT	87-90-1, Trichloroisocyanuric acid			
RL:	USES (Uses)			
	(in solvent-resistant coatings, for adhesive tapes)			
RN	87-90-1 CAPLUS			
CN	1,3,5-Triazine-2,4,6(1H,3H,5H)-trione, 1,3,5-trichloro- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)			



L108 ANSWER 13 OF 36 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992:471775 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 117:71775
 TITLE: Coatings containing castor oil-polyurethanes and fluoropolymers
 INVENTOR(S): Murachi, Tatsuya
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Toyoda Gosei Co., Ltd., Japan
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 8 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 04031474	A2	19920203	JP 1990-136801	19900525
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1990-136801	19900525

ED Entered STN: 23 Aug 1992
 AB Compns., useful as abrasion-resistant coatings for automotive window runs and weatherstrips and solvent-resistant coatings for edges of double-stick adhesive tapes, comprise fluoropolymers 2-100, silicone oils 5-200, halogenated agents 0.002-20, castor oil polyols 10-60, and polyurethanes [from 1:0.05-20 (mol ratio) polyol-triethanolamine (I) mixture and polyisocyanates with OH/NCO 1:1.5-7] 100 parts. Thus, a vulcanized EPDM rubber sheet was coated with a composition containing C2F4 polymer 20, di-Me silicone oil 5, trichloroisocyanuric acid 1.0, castor oil polyol 20, and a polymer (from 1.0:0.7 (mol ratio) polyoxypropylene-I mixture, and MDI with OH/NCO 1:4) 100 parts and baked at 80° for 3 h to give a coating with abrasion amount (1 kg load, 60 rpm, 1000 rubbings) 3.3 mg.
 IT 87-90-1, Trichloroisocyanuric acid
 RL: USES (Uses)
 (coatings containing, castor oil polyol-crosslinked polyurethane-fluoropolymer-based, abrasion- and solvent-resistant)
 RN 87-90-1 CAPLUS
 CN 1,3,5-Triazine-2,4,6(1H,3H,5H)-trione, 1,3,5-trichloro- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L108 ANSWER 14 OF 36 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992:216493 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 116:216493
 TITLE: Abrasion-resistant polyurethane coating compositions
 and coated products
 INVENTOR(S): Murachi, Tatsuya
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Toyoda Gosei Co., Ltd., Japan
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 9 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 04008779	A2	19920113	JP 1990-113104	19900426
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1990-113104	19900426

ED Entered STN: 31 May 1992

AB The title compns. with improved adhesion to rubbers and plastics, useful in weatherstrips, double-stick adhesive tapes, etc., comprise (A) 100 parts polyurethanes prepared from polyols, triethanolamine (I), and polyisocyanates, at mol ratios of polyol/I = 1:0.05-2.0 and OH/NCO 1:1.5-7, (B) 2-100 parts fluoropolymers, (C) polyether-silicones, at OH/NCO mol ratio 0.7-1.3:1, and (D) 0.002-20 parts halogenating agents. Thus, 1.0 mol polypropylene glycol and 0.7 mol I were treated with MDI (OH/NCO 1:4) in Cl₂C:CHCl at 80° for 3 h to prepare a polyurethane solution, 100 parts (solids) of which was mixed with PTFE 20, polyether-silicone (OH value 56) 0.7, and trichloroisocyanuric acid 0.002 part. The mixture was applied on EPDM rubber and dried 20 min at 80° to form a coating showing abrasion loss 12.8 mg, vs. 2438.6 for a coating prepared from the polyurethane and PTFE.

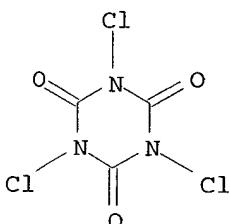
IT 87-90-1, Trichloroisocyanuric acid

RL: USES (Uses)

(adhesion promoters, polyurethane-siloxanes containing, for abrasion-resistant coatings)

RN 87-90-1 CAPLUS

CN 1,3,5-Triazine-2,4,6(1H,3H,5H)-trione, 1,3,5-trichloro- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L108 ANSWER 15 OF 36 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992:257520 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 116:257520
 TITLE: Abrasion-resistant polyurethane coating compositions
 and coated products
 INVENTOR(S): Murachi, Tatsuya

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Toyoda Gosei Co., Ltd., Japan
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 9 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 04008778	A2	19920113	JP 1990-113103	19900426
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1990-113103	19900426

ED Entered STN: 27 Jun 1992

AB The title compns. with improved adhesion to rubbers and plastics, useful in glassruns, weatherstrips, double-stick adhesive tapes, etc., comprise (A) 100 parts polyurethanes prepared from polyols, triethanolamine (I), and polyisocyanates, at mol ratios of polyol/I = 1:(0.05-2.0) and OH/NCO 1:(1.5-7), (B) 2-100 parts fluoropolymers, (C) 5-200 parts silicone oils, (D) SH-containing silicones, at SH/NCO mol ratio (0.7-1.3):1, and (E) 0.002-20 parts halogenating agents. Thus, 1.0 mol polypropylene glycol and 0.7 mol I were treated with MDI (OH/NCO 1:4) in Cl2C:CHCl at 80° for 3 h to prepare a polyurethane solution, 100 parts (solids) of which was mixed with PTFE 20, di-Me silicone oil (viscosity 10,000 cSt) 5, SH-containing silicone (containing 1.7% S) 0.7, and trichloroisocyanuric acid 0.002 part. The mixture was applied on EPDM rubber and dried 20 min at 80° to form a coating showing abrasion loss 4.0 mg, vs. 2438.6 for a coating prepared from the polyurethane and PTFE.

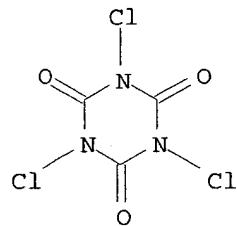
IT 87-90-1, Trichloroisocyanuric acid

RL: USES (Uses)

(adhesion promoters, polyurethane-siloxanes containing, for abrasion-resistant coatings)

RN 87-90-1 CAPLUS

CN 1,3,5-Triazine-2,4,6(1H,3H,5H)-trione, 1,3,5-trichloro- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L108 ANSWER 16 OF 36 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1990:181597 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 112:181597

TITLE: Solvent-resistant siloxane coatings for adhesive tape edges

INVENTOR(S): Murachi, Tatsuya

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Toyoda Gosei Co., Ltd., Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 4 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

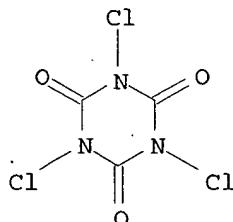
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

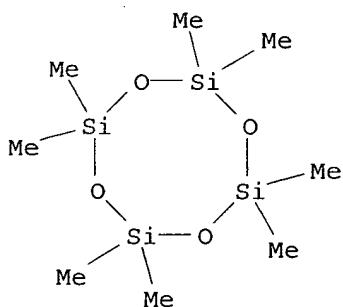
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 01275673	A2	19891106	JP 1988-104899 JP 1988-104899	19880427 19880427
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:				
ED	Entered STN: 12 May 1990			
AB	Title coatings which improve the solvent resistance of assemblies bonded with double-stick adhesive tapes (e.g., side moldings on auto body panels) are formed from compns. of cyclic di-Me siloxanes, acidic compds., and halogenating agents. Thus, 100 parts cyclic di-Me tetrasiloxane was mixed with 0.01 part AlCl ₃ and 0.002 part tert-BuOCl, and spread on the edges of a 1.5-mm expanded polyethylene tape coated on both sides with polyurethane adhesives. A painted steel sheet and a PVC strip were bonded together with the tape to give a specimen which showed tensile shear strength after 1 h in gasoline 16.5 kg/cm ² , vs. 2.0 kg/cm ² using a tape without the silicone edge coating.			
IT	87-90-1			
RL	USES (Uses) (adhesion promoters, in solvent-resistant siloxane edge coatings on adhesive tapes)			
RN	87-90-1 CAPLUS			
CN	1,3,5-Triazine-2,4,6(1H,3H,5H)-trione, 1,3,5-trichloro- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)			



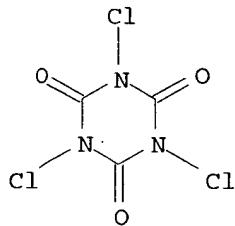
IT 25037-57-4P
 RL: PREP (Preparation)
 (preparation of, as solvent-resistant coatings on edges of double-stick adhesive tapes)
 RN 25037-57-4 CAPLUS
 CN Cyclotetrasiloxane, octamethyl-, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 556-67-2
CMF C8 H24 O4 Si4

L108 ANSWER 17 OF 36 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1990:141491 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 112:141491
 TITLE: Solvent-resistant siloxane coatings for edges of adhesive tapes
 INVENTOR(S): Murachi, Tatsuya
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Toyoda Gosei Co., Ltd., Japan
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 4 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 01275672	A2	19891106	JP 1988-104898	19880427
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1988-104898	19880427
ED	Entered STN: 13 Apr 1990			
AB	Title coatings for tapes that form adhesive-bonded assemblies (e.g., side moldings on automobile body panels) resistant to damage by organic solvents are formed from compns. of silanol-containing di-Me siloxanes, curing agents, and halogenating agents. Thus, 100 parts silanol-containing di-Me siloxane (kinematic viscosity 10,000 cSt) was mixed with 0.01 part triethylenediamine and 0.002 part tert-BuOCl to give a coating, which was spread on the edges of an expanded polyethylene tape coated on both sides with polyurethane adhesives. A PVC strip was bonded to a painted steel sheet using the adhesive tape to give a specimen which showed tensile shear strength after 1 h in gasoline 16.1 kg/cm ² , vs. 2.0 kg/cm ² using a tape without the silicone edge coating.			
IT	87-90-1			
RL	USES (Uses)	(adhesion promoters, in silanol-containing di-Me siloxane edge coatings on adhesive tapes)		
RN	87-90-1	CAPLUS		
CN	1,3,5-Triazine-2,4,6(1H,3H,5H)-trione, 1,3,5-trichloro- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)			



L108 ANSWER 18 OF 36 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1988:591976 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 109:191976
 TITLE: Tire repair with preformed plugs and polyurethane adhesives
 INVENTOR(S): Koch, Russell W.; Snyder, Douglas D.
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Firestone Tire and Rubber Co., USA
 SOURCE: U.S., 8 pp. Cont.-in-part of U.S. 4,618,519.

CODEN: USXXAM

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 3
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 4718469	A	19880112	US 1986-872313	19860609
ZA 8703605	A	19880525	ZA 1987-3605	19870519
BR 8702892	A	19880301	BR 1987-2892	19870608
CA 1285724	A1	19910709	CA 1987-539258	19870609
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1984-584426	A1 19840228
			US 1985-718666	A2 19850401
			US 1985-767998	A2 19850421
			US 1986-872313	A 19860609

ED Entered STN: 25 Nov 1988

AB Large tires, particularly off-the-road and truck tires, having cracks or cuts, are repaired by room-temperature bonding of a preformed rubber plug in the

cavities using treating agents, e.g., N halohydantoins, N-haloamides, or N-haloimides, and amine-curable polymers. Thus, an 8-in.-long, 2-3-in. deep cut in a truck tire was enlarged by buffing, cleaned with Me₂CO, dried, and coated with a 3% trichloro-s-triazinetrione (I). Sep., a shaped plug from the sidewall of a scrap tire was buffed and coated with I, and then both the plug and the hollow were coated with an adhesive comprising Adeprene L-367 150, Adiprene L-42 150, 4GO 30, Me₂CO 30, and Caytur 21 73 g. The plug was inserted into the cavity, held in place, and allowed to cure at ambient temperature for 16-18 h. When the repaired of the road tire was placed back into service, the tire was still usable after 1188 h.

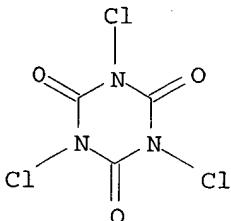
IT 87-90-1 2782-57-2 13057-78-8,
Monochloroisocyanuric acid

RL: USES (Uses)

(surface-treating agents, in repair of tires by preformed rubber plugs and amine-curable polymer adhesives)

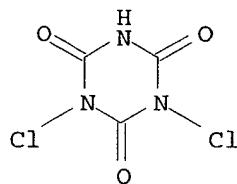
RN 87-90-1 CAPLUS

CN 1,3,5-Triazine-2,4,6(1H,3H,5H)-trione, 1,3,5-trichloro- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



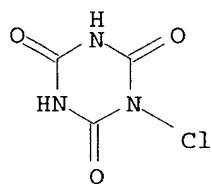
RN 2782-57-2 CAPLUS

CN 1,3,5-Triazine-2,4,6(1H,3H,5H)-trione, 1,3-dichloro- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 13057-78-8 CAPLUS

CN 1,3,5-Triazine-2,4,6(1H,3H,5H)-trione, 1-chloro- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L108 ANSWER 19 OF 36 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1983:90996 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 98:90996

TITLE: Modification of hair fibers

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Toyobo Co., Ltd., Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 4 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 57167452	A2	19821015	JP 1981-53517	19810409
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1981-53517	19810409

ED Entered STN: 12 May 1984

AB Wool and hair fibers are shrinkproofed by first chlorinating the surface of the fibers with a dichloroisocyanuric acid salt and then treating the fibers with an oxidizing agent. These fibers have improved luster and soft handle. Thus, wool slivers were chlorinated with a liquor containing 15% (on fiber weight) Na dichloroisocyanurate [2893-78-9] for 15 min, dechlorinated with a liquor containing 3% (on fiber weight) NaHSO₃ for 10 min at

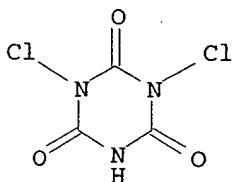
40°, and washed. The treated fibers were oxidized with a liquor containing 15 mL/L 35% H₂O₂ and Na₂CO₃ for 30 min at 60°, washed, crosslinked with a liquor containing 5% (on fiber weight) 37% formaldehyde [50-00-0] for 30 min at 50° to give shrinkproof cashmere-like fibers with silklike luster.

IT 2893-78-9

RL: USES (Uses)
(chlorinating agents, for wool)

RN 2893-78-9 CAPLUS

CN 1,3,5-Triazine-2,4,6(1H,3H,5H)-trione, 1,3-dichloro-, sodium salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



● Na

L108 ANSWER 20 OF 36 MEDLINE on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006117493 MEDLINE
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 16387550
 TITLE: Sodium dichloroisocyanurate (NaDCC) tablets as an alternative to sodium hypochlorite for the routine treatment of drinking water at the household level.
 AUTHOR: Clasen Thomas; Edmondson Paul
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Infectious and Tropical Diseases, London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine, Keppel St., London WC1E 7HT, UK.. thomas.clasen@lshtm.ac.uk
 SOURCE: International journal of hygiene and environmental health, (2006 Mar) Vol. 209, No. 2, pp. 173-81. Electronic Publication: 2006-01-04. Ref: 57
 Journal code: 100898843. ISSN: 1438-4639.
 PUB. COUNTRY: Germany: Germany, Federal Republic of
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
 General Review; (REVIEW)
 LANGUAGE: English
 FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
 ENTRY MONTH: 200607
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 1 Mar 2006
 Last Updated on STN: 29 Jul 2006
 Entered Medline: 28 Jul 2006
 ABSTRACT:
 Household water treatment using sodium hypochlorite (NaOCl) has been recognized as a cost-effective means of reducing the heavy burden of diarrhea and other waterborne diseases, especially among populations without access to improved water supplies. Sodium dichloroisocyanurate (NaDCC), which is widely used in emergencies, is an alternative source of chlorine that may present certain advantages over NaOCl for household-based interventions in development settings. We summarize the basic chemistry and possible benefits of NaDCC, and review the available literature concerning its safety and regulatory treatment and microbiological effectiveness. We review the evidence concerning NaDCC in field studies, including microbiological performance and health outcomes. Finally, we examine studies and data to compare NaDCC with NaOCl in terms of compliance, acceptability, affordability and sustainability, and suggest areas for further research.
 CONTROLLED TERM: Developing Countries
 Diarrhea: PC, prevention & control
 *Disinfectants
 Disinfectants: CH, chemistry
 Disinfectants: TO, toxicity

Humans
 *Sodium Hypochlorite
 Sodium Hypochlorite: CH, chemistry
 Sodium Hypochlorite: TO, toxicity
 *Triazines
 Triazines: CH, chemistry
 Triazines: TO, toxicity
 Water Microbiology
 *Water Purification: MT, methods
 *Water Supply
 Water Supply: AN, analysis
 CAS REGISTRY NO.: 2782-57-2 (troclosene); 7681-52-9 (Sodium Hypochlorite)
 CHEMICAL NAME: O (Disinfectants); O (Triazines)

*Registry records
 for hits from
 Medline, Drug U.
 & Tox center
 printed
 beginning
 on pg 62*

L108 ANSWER 21 OF 36 MEDLINE on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005062699 MEDLINE
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 15691188
 TITLE: The effect of a range of disinfectants on the dimensional accuracy of some impression materials.
 AUTHOR: Jagger D C; Al Jabra O; Harrison A; Vowles R W; McNally L
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Oral and Dental Science, Division of Restorative Dentistry, Bristol Dental School and Hospital, UK.. D.C.Jagger@bris.ac.uk
 SOURCE: The European journal of prosthodontics and restorative dentistry, (2004 Dec) Vol. 12, No. 4, pp. 154-60.
 Journal code: 9314899. ISSN: 0965-7452.
 PUB. COUNTRY: England: United Kingdom
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
 LANGUAGE: English
 FILE SEGMENT: Dental Journals
 ENTRY MONTH: 200503
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 5 Feb 2005
 Last Updated on STN: 11 Mar 2005
 Entered Medline: 10 Mar 2005

ABSTRACT:
 In this study the dimensional accuracy of two model materials; dental stone and plaster of Paris, reproduced from three commonly used impression materials; alginate, polyether and addition-cured silicone, retained by their adhesives in acrylic resin trays and exposed to four disinfectant solutions was evaluated. Ninety casts were used to investigate the effect of the four disinfectants on the dimensional accuracy of alginate, polyether and addition-cured silicone impression material. For each impression material 30 impressions were taken, half were poured in dental stone and half in plaster of Paris. The disinfectants used were Dimenol, Perform-ID, MD-520, and Haz-tabs. Measurements were carried out using a High Precision Reflex Microscope. For the alginate impressions only those disinfected by 5-minute immersion in Haz-tabs solution and in full-strength MD 520 were not adversely affected by the disinfection treatment. All polyether impressions subjected to immersion disinfection exhibited a clinically acceptable expansion. Disinfected addition-cured silicone impressions produced very accurate stone casts. Those disinfected by spraying with full-strength Dimenol produced casts that were very similar to those left as controls, but those treated by immersion disinfection exhibited negligible and clinically acceptable expansion. The results of the studied demonstrated that the various disinfection treatments had different effects on the impression materials. It is important that an appropriate disinfectant is used for each type of impression material.

CONTROLLED TERM: 2-Propanol: CH, chemistry
 Alginates: CH, chemistry
 Calcium Sulfate: CH, chemistry

Chemistry, Physical
*Dental Disinfectants: CH, chemistry
*Dental Impression Materials: CH, chemistry
Dental Materials: CH, chemistry
Glutaral: CH, chemistry
Humans
Immersion
Materials Testing
Polyvinyls: CH, chemistry
Resins, Synthetic: CH, chemistry
 Siloxanes: CH, chemistry
Sodium Benzoate: CH, chemistry
Sulfuric Acids: CH, chemistry
Surface Properties
Time Factors
Triazines: CH, chemistry
CAS REGISTRY NO.: 10058-23-8 (potassium peroxyomonosulfuric acid); 111-30-8
(Glutaral); 2782-57-2 (troclosene); 532-32-1
(Sodium Benzoate); 67-63-0 (2-Propanol); 7778-18-9 (Calcium
Sulfate)
CHEMICAL NAME: 0 (Alginates); 0 (Dental Disinfectants); 0 (Dental
Impression Materials); 0 (Dental Materials); 0 (Impregum);
0 (Polyvinyls); 0 (Resins, Synthetic); 0 (Siloxanes); 0
(Sulfuric Acids); 0 (Triazines); 0 (vinyl polysiloxane)

L108 ANSWER 22 OF 36 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 87133429 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 3545805
TITLE: A review of toxicology studies on cyanurate and its
chlorinated derivatives.
AUTHOR: Hammond B G; Barbee S J; Inoue T; Ishida N; Levinskas G J;
Stevens M W; Wheeler A G; Cascieri T
SOURCE: Environmental health perspectives, (1986 Nov) Vol. 69, pp.
287-92. Ref: 18
Journal code: 0330411. ISSN: 0091-6765.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
 General Review; (REVIEW)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 198704
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 3 Mar 1990
Last Updated on STN: 3 Feb 1997
Entered Medline: 20 Apr 1987

ABSTRACT:
Chlorinated cyanurates are added to swimming pools as disinfectants. In the presence of water, these materials hydrolyze to yield cyanurate and hypochlorous acid. To evaluate the safety of exposure to these materials, a comprehensive testing program was undertaken. This review summarizes the results of acute and subchronic tests on chlorinated isocyanurates. Findings from acute, subchronic, reproduction, metabolism, mutagenicity, and chronic/carcinogenicity tests on cyanurate are also summarized. Results from these tests indicate that chlorinated isocyanurates are safe for use in swimming pools.

CONTROLLED TERM: Check Tags: Female; Male
 Animals
 Carcinogens
*Disinfectants: TO, toxicity
 Lethal Dose 50
 Mutagens

Pregnancy
 Rats
 Reproduction: DE, drug effects
 Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't
 Safety
 Swimming Pools
 Teratogens
 Triazines: ME, metabolism
 *Triazines: TO, toxicity
 CAS REGISTRY NO.: 108-80-5 (cyanuric acid); 2782-57-2 (troclosene);
 87-90-1 (symclosene)
 CHEMICAL NAME: 0 (Carcinogens); 0 (Disinfectants); 0 (Mutagens); 0
 (Teratogens); 0 (Triazines)

L108 ANSWER 23 OF 36 DRUGU COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993-54802 DRUGU M
 TITLE: Comparative Testing of Disinfectants Using Proposed European Surface Test Methods.
 AUTHOR: Bloomfield S A; Arthur M; Begun K; Patel H
 LOCATION: London, United Kingdom
 SOURCE: Lett.Appl.Microbiol. (17, No. 3, 119-25, 1993) 5 Tab. 11 Ref.
 CODEN: LAMIE7 ISSN: 0266-8254
 AVAIL. OF DOC.: Department of Pharmacy, King's College London, Manresa Road, London SW3 6LX, England.
 LANGUAGE: English
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

ABSTRACT:

The antimicrobial activity of Hibisol (chlorhexidine gluconate (CG) + alcohol), Savlon (CG + cetrimide, ICI-Pharma), solubilized chloroxylenol (Dettol), quaternary ammonium compounds (Dettox) and benzalkonium Cl (BAK, Dettol Fresh, Reckitt), H2O2, Peratol (peracetic acid + H2O2), Clearsol (phenolic acid preparation with xylene fraction) (both Allbright + Wilson), povidone iodine (Betadine, Napp), glutaraldehyde (Cidex, Surgikos), Domestos (Lever), Virkon (peroxygen compounds, surfactant and organic acid, Antec) and Iodophor were tested in-vitro. Test solutions were NaOCl (BDH), Na dichloroisocyanurate (NaDCC, Fichlor, Chlorochem), CG (ICI-Pharma), BAK (Thornton+Ross) and ethyl alcohol. Organisms were Staph. aureus, Ps. aeruginosa, Strept. faecalis and Candida albicans.

SECTION HEADING: M Microbiology

CLASSIF. CODE: 23 Antimicrobials
 54 Antiseptics

CONTROLLED TERM:

IN-VITRO *FT; STAPH. *FT; AUREUS *FT; PS. *FT; AERUGINOSA *FT; STREPT. *FT; FAECALIS *FT; CANDIDA *FT; ALBICANS *FT; DRUG-COMPARISON *FT; ANTISEPTIC *FT; BACT. *FT; GRAM-POS. *FT; BACT. *FT; GRAM-NEG. *FT; FUNGUS *FT

[01] CHLORHEXIDINE *PH; HIBISOL *PH; SAVLON *PH; ICI-PHARMA *FT; CHLORHEXI *RN; ANTISEPTIC *FT; ANTISEPTICS *FT; PH *FT

CAS REGISTRY NO.: 55-56-1

[02] CETRIMIDE *PH; SAVLON *PH; ICI-PHARMA *FT; CETRIMIDE *RN; ANTISEPTIC *FT; ANTISEPTICS *FT; PH *FT

CAS REGISTRY NO.: 8044-71-1

[03] CHLOROXYLENOL *PH; DETTOL *PH; CHLOROXYL *RN; ANTISEPTICS *FT; PH *FT

CAS REGISTRY NO.: 88-04-0

[04] BENZALKONIUM CHLORIDE *PH; DETTOL-FRESH *PH; RECKITT *FT;
 THORNTON+ROSS *FT; BENZALKON *RN; ANTISEPTICS *FT; PH *FT
 CAS REGISTRY NO.: 8001-54-5

[05] HYDROGEN-PEROXIDE *PH; PERATOL *PH; ALBRIGHT+WILSON *FT; H2O2
 *RN; ANTISEPTICS *FT; PH *FT
 CAS REGISTRY NO.: 7722-84-1

[06] PERACETATE *PH; PERATOL *PH; ALBRIGHT+WILSON *FT; PERACETAT
 *RN; ANTISEPTICS *FT; PH *FT
 CAS REGISTRY NO.: 79-21-0

[07] PHENOL *PH; CLEARSOL *PH; ALBRIGHT+WILSON *FT; SODIUM *PH;
 PHENOL *RN; SODIUM-SALT *FT; PH *FT
 CAS REGISTRY NO.: 108-95-2

[08] POVIDONE-IODINE *PH; BETADINE *PH; NAPP *FT; POVIDONEI *RN;
 ANTISEPTIC *FT; BLOOD-SUBSTITUTES *FT; PH *FT
 CAS REGISTRY NO.: 25655-41-8

[09] GLUTARAL *PH; CIDEX *PH; SURGIKOS *FT; GLUTARAL *RN;
 ANTISEPTICS *FT; ANTIPERSPIRANTS *FT; PH *FT
 CAS REGISTRY NO.: 111-30-8

[10] SODIUM-HYPOCHLORITE *PH; BDH *FT; NACLO *RN; ANTISEPTICS *FT;
 PH *FT
 CAS REGISTRY NO.: 7681-52-9

[11] TROCLOSENE *PH; FICHLOR *PH; TROCLOSEN *RN; CHLOROCHEM *FT;
 ANTISEPTICS *FT; PH *FT
 CAS REGISTRY NO.: 2782-57-2

[12] ETHYL-ALCOHOL *PH; ETHANOL *RN; PENETRATION-ENHancers *FT; PH
 *FT
 CAS REGISTRY NO.: 64-17-5
 FIELD AVAIL.: AB; LA; CT
 FILE SEGMENT: Literature

L108 ANSWER 24 OF 36 DRUGU COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994-11553 DRUGU M

TITLE: The Virucidal Properties of Neoquasept.

AUTHOR: Bogush T A; Maltsev M V

LOCATION: Moscow, Russia,

SOURCE: Eksp.Klin.Farmakol. (56, No. 4, 44-46, 1993) 2 Tab. 9 Ref.

AVAIL. OF DOC.: Medical Chemistry Group, Oncological Scientific Center,
 Russian Academy of Medical Sciences, 24 Kashirskoe Chaussee,
 Moscow 115478, Russia.

LANGUAGE: Russian

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

ABSTRACT:

Addition of Neoquasept (NE, sodium salt of dichloroisocyanuric acid, troclosene sodium) to the drinking water of mice infected with ectromelia virus (EV) reduced the proportion of animals dying from ectromelia in a dose-dependent manner, and reduced the severity of pathological changes in the liver and spleen. NE also prevented increases in the relative weights of liver and spleen.

SECTION HEADING: M Microbiology

CLASSIF. CODE: 41 Viricides

CONTROLLED TERM:

[01] TROCLOSENE *PH; NEOQUASEPT *PH; ECTROMELIA *OC;
 INFECTION,VIRUS *OC; OSTEOPATHY *OC; SODIUM *PH; TROCLOSEN
 *RN; SODIUM-SALT *FT; P.O. *FT; MOUSE *FT; IN-VIVO *FT;
 ECTROMELIA-VIRUS *FT; LIVER *FT; SPLEEN *FT; PATHOL. *FT;

SYMPTOMATOLOGY *FT; SURVIVAL *FT; VIRUCIDE *FT; LAB ANIMAL
 *FT; ANTISEPTICS *FT; PH *FT

CAS REGISTRY NO.: 2782-57-2
 FIELD AVAIL.: AB; LA; CT
 FILE SEGMENT: Literature

L108 ANSWER 25 OF 36 TOXCENTER COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:225597 TOXCENTER
 COPYRIGHT: Copyright 2006 ACS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: CA14506105605S
 TITLE: Methods and detergents for disinfecting textile articles
 during laundering
 AUTHOR(S): Dore, David James
 CORPORATE SOURCE: ASSIGNEE: Quill International Industries PLC
 PATENT INFORMATION: WO 2006067439 A1 29 Jun 2006
 SOURCE: (2006) PCT Int. Appl., 31 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2.
 COUNTRY: UNITED KINGDOM
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 FILE SEGMENT: CAPLUS
 OTHER SOURCE: CAPLUS 2006:627141
 LANGUAGE: English
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 4 Jul 2006
 Last Updated on STN: 1 Aug 2006

ABSTRACT:
 A method of disinfecting a textile article during laundering comprises at least one wash cycle and at least one rinse cycle using a laundry preparation comprising a terpene, a heat-activated bleach, and a mixture of an antimicrobial agent and a surfactant or an oil. Preferably, the water temperature during the wash cycle is maintained between 40 and 80°, preferably at 60°. The method is particularly useful for washing and disinfecting heavily soiled and biol. contaminated textiles. In a preferred embodiment, a laundry preparation comprises an alc. ethoxylate (4), sodium CM-cellulose (2), sodium perborate (8), sodium carbonate (22), sodium tripolyphosphate (25), sodium chloride (22.7), dipentene (5), a polysiloxane with small amount of an antimicrobial agent (0.2), and L-alanine (0.1%).

CLASSIFICATION CODE: 46-5

SUPPLEMENTARY TERMS: Miscellaneous Descriptors
 terpene antimicrobial agent bleach surfactant laundering
 detergent textile disinfection

REGISTRY NUMBER: 52-51-7 (Bronopol)
 59-50-7 (3-Methyl-4-chlorophenol)
 80-46-6 (4-tert-Amylphenol)
 87-65-0Q (2,6-Dichlorophenol, alkyl derivs.)
 88-04-0 (p-Chloro-m-xlenol)
 88-06-2 (2,4,6-Trichlorophenol)
 89-68-9 (Chlorothymol)
 89-83-8 (Thymol)
 90-43-7 (2-Phenylphenol)
 98-54-4 (4-tert-Butylphenol)
 118-52-5 (1,3-Dichloro-5,5-dimethylhydantoin)
 120-32-1 (2-Benzyl-4-chlorophenol)
 138-86-3 (Dipentene)
 2016-48-0 (Dodecyldimethylammonium chloride)
 2682-20-4 (2-Methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one)
 3228-01-1 (2-Isopropyl-3-methylphenol)
 5989-27-5 (D-Limonene)
 7553-56-2Q (Iodine, complexes with polymers)
 7790-92-3Q (Hypochlorous acid, salts)
 9002-89-5Q (Poly(vinyl alcohol), complexes with iodine)

9003-39-8Q (Polyvinylpyrrolidone, complexes with iodine)
 9016-00-6 (Polydimethylsiloxane)
 10049-04-4 (Chlorine dioxide)
 11138-47-9 (Sodium perborate)
 13057-78-8Q (Chloroisocyanuric acid, derivs.)
 13081-16-8 (4-Chloro-2-pentylphenol)
 15630-89-4 (Sodium percarbonate)
 26172-55-4 (5-Chloro-2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one)
 34395-72-7 (N-[3-(Dodecylamino)propyl]glycine)
 38664-03-8Q (Biguanide hydrochloride, polymers)
 88951-32-0 (2-Chloro-6-pentylphenol)
 REGISTRY NUMBER: 31900-57-9; 54-85-3; 80-13-7; 133-53-9; 1462-54-0;
 10024-28-9; 13327-62-3; 13347-42-7; 13463-41-7;
 26530-20-1; 83690-62-4; 92000-07-2

L108 ANSWER 26 OF 36 TOXCENTER COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:205507 TOXCENTER
 COPYRIGHT: Copyright 2006 ACS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: CA12522285030U
 TITLE: Antiseptic medical apparatus such as urinary catheter with reservoir for halophor
 AUTHOR(S): Davis, William M.
 PATENT INFORMATION: US 5562652 A 8 Oct 1996
 SOURCE: (1996) U.S., 8 pp.
 CODEN: USXXAM.
 COUNTRY: UNITED STATES
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 FILE SEGMENT: CAPLUS
 OTHER SOURCE: CAPLUS 1996:637463
 LANGUAGE: English
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 16 Nov 2001
 Last Updated on STN: 6 Aug 2002

ABSTRACT:
 A water-activated antiseptic sheet comprises a base member having opposed surfaces and a reservoir located within the base member and containing a water-activated antiseptic agent, wherein at least a portion of the base member between at least one of the opposed surfaces and the reservoir permit permeation of water vapor toward and into the reservoir and diffusion of antiseptic compound formed from the water activated antiseptic agent toward at least one of the opposed surfaces. A catheter capable of preventing infection by a range of microorganisms has an elongated conduit along which a reservoir containing a halophor is located; at least a portion of the conduit is formed from a material (e.g. silicone rubber) permitting permeation of water vapor and diffusion of antiseptic.

CLASSIFICATION CODE: 63-7

SUPPLEMENTARY TERMS: Miscellaneous Descriptors
 antiseptic medical app halophor reservoir; catheter
 antiseptic sheet reservoir halophor
 REGISTRY NUMBER: 87-90-1 (Trichloroisocyanuric acid)
 128-09-6 (N-Chlorosuccinimide)
 8031-14-9 (Oxychlorosene)
 25655-41-8 (Povidone iodine)

L108 ANSWER 27 OF 36 TOXCENTER COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1989:116958 TOXCENTER
 COPYRIGHT: Copyright 2006 ACS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: CA11008059960F
 TITLE: Fabric washing and disinfecting powder, especially for use at low temperatures
 AUTHOR(S): Borowicki, Jerzy Krzysztof; Wogtman, Wanda; Bukowski,

CORPORATE SOURCE: Kazimierz Stanislaw; Wojcik, Elzbieta
 PATENT INFORMATION: ASSIGNEE: Instytut Chemii Przemyslowej
 SOURCE: PL 132124 B1 31 Aug 1987
 (1987) Pol., 7 pp.
 CODEN: POXXA7.

COUNTRY: POLAND
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 FILE SEGMENT: CAPLUS
 OTHER SOURCE: CAPLUS 1989:59960
 LANGUAGE: Polish
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 16 Nov 2001
 Last Updated on STN: 29 Oct 2002

ABSTRACT:
 Powdered laundry detergents having antibacterial activity contain anionic surfactants, alkali metal or amine salts of mono- and diesters of H₃PO₄, ethoxylated fatty alcs., Na₅P₃O₁₀, NaHCHO₃, and active Cl-containing compds. such as hexachloromelamine (I), 1,3-dichloro-5,5-dimethylhydantoin, trichloroisocyanuric acid, or Na dichloroisocyanurate. A detergent contained 3:1 Na alkyl sulfate-Na dodecylbenzenesulfonate mixture 16.32, 2:3 ethoxylated lauryl alc.-ethanolamine mono- and diesters of H₃PO₄ 1.57, silicone oil 0.48, Na₅P₃O₁₀ 33.6, Na₂SiO₃ 7.68, NaHCHO₃ 29.18, CM-cellulose 2.42, and I 5.76%, the balance being water.

CLASSIFICATION CODE: 46-5

SUPPLEMENTARY TERMS: Miscellaneous Descriptors
 laundry detergent antibacterial; chlorine bleach
 antibacterial detergent; hexachloromelamine antibacterial
 detergent; trichloroisocyanuric acid antibacterial
 detergent; dichloroisocyanurate sodium antibacterial
 detergent; chlorohydantoin antibacterial detergent
 REGISTRY NUMBER: 87-90-1 (Trichloroisocyanuric acid)
 118-52-5 (1,3-Dichloro-5,5-dimethylhydantoin)
 2244-21-5 (Potassium dichloroisocyanurate)
 2428-04-8 (Hexachloromelamine)
 2893-78-9 (Sodium dichloroisocyanurate)
 7673-09-8 (Trichloromelamine)
 REGISTRY NUMBER: 7782-50-5

L108 ANSWER 28 OF 36 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005-561220 [57] WPIX
 CROSS REFERENCE: 2005-180250 [19]; 2005-180251 [19]; 2005-194412 [20];
 2005-214205 [22]; 2005-603262 [62]; 2006-064856 [07]
 DOC. NO. NON-CPI: N2005-459959
 DOC. NO. CPI: C2005-169370
 TITLE: Oxidizing composition useful for treating water containing chemical oxygen demand e.g. swimming pool and spa comprises reactive core containing oxidizable reactant; halogen component around core; and barrier material.
 DERWENT CLASS: A97 D15 D25 E13 E37 X25
 INVENTOR(S): MARTIN, P L; MARTIN, R W
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (MART-I) MARTIN P L; (MART-I) MARTIN R W
 COUNTRY COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND DATE	WEEK	LA	PG MAIN IPC
US 2005155936	A1 20050721 (200557)*			29 C02F001-76

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
US 2005155936	A1 Provisional	US 2003-495083P	20030813
	CIP of	US 2004-878899	20040628
	CIP of	US 2004-953795	20040928
		US 2005-80132	20050315

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2003-495083P 20030813; US
 2004-878899 20040628; US
 2004-953795 20040928; US
 2005-80132 20050315

INT. PATENT CLASSIF.:

MAIN: C02F001-76

BASIC ABSTRACT:

US2005155936 A UPAB: 20060130

NOVELTY - An oxidizing composition (C1) comprises a reactive core (a) containing an oxidizable reactant; a halogen component (b) located around (a); and a barrier material (c) between the oxidizable reactant and (b). (a) Generates an oxidizing product through a chemical reaction with an oxidizer reactant when dissolved in a main solvent and exposed to the oxidizer reactant.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are included for the following:

(1) preparation (M1) of (C1) involving: agglomerating an oxidizable reactant to form (a); forming a layer of (b) around (a); and forming a layer of (c) between oxidizable reactant and (b);

(2) an agglomerate composition (C2) comprising several oxidizing structures agglomerated with a binder material, where each oxidizing structure contains (a), and (b); and

(3) preparation (M2) of (C2) involving: preparing several (a), each containing the oxidizable reactant; forming a layer of (b) around each (a) to form halogen-coated cores; and applying a high pressure to the halogen-coated cores to agglomerate the halogen-coated cores into (C2).

USE - For treating water containing chemical oxygen demand (claimed) such as disinfecting aquatic systems e.g. swimming pools and spa; and for bleaching materials; in cleaning compositions such as powdered laundry detergent, scouring powder and hard surface cleaning composition.

ADVANTAGE - The barrier material is environmentally protective coating that shields the reactive core from environmental elements. The composition improves efficacy of oxidation process; achieves breakpoint chlorination without accumulation of chloramines and formation of incomplete oxidation product. The composition is stable during storage. The composition controls disinfection rates and prevents the accumulation of chloroamines by effectively oxidizing the total organic carbon (TOC) with oxidizer, leaving chlorine free to react with inorganic nitrogen to disinfect the water by converting the inorganic nitrogen to N₂ gas.

Dwg.0/13

FILE SEGMENT: CPI EPI

FIELD AVAILABILITY: AB; DCN

MANUAL CODES: CPI: A12-W11J; A12-W12A; D04-A01K2; D09-A01A; E05-E03A; E07-D09D; E07-D13B; E10-A13B2; E31-B03B; E31-C; E31-E; E31-P05B; E31-P05C; E31-Q06; E31-Q07; E31-Q08; E33; E34-B01; E34-B02; E34-D01; E34-D03A

TECH UPTX: 20050907

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - INORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred Composition: (C1)
 Comprises (wt.%): (a) (4 - 80); and (b) (20 - 99.5). (C1) Further

comprises an environmentally friendly layer around (a), where the layer contains at least one of silicates, polysiloxane, polysaccharide, polymers or mineral salts; a peroxygen compound (preferably potassium monopersulfate) where the barrier material separates the peroxygen compound from (b). The oxidizing structure in (C2) also includes (c) between the oxidizable reactant and (b). (C1) Comprises a chlorite source; trichloroisocyanuric acid separated from the chlorite source by a water-permeable coating, where the trichloroisocyanuric acid produces an acidic chlorine solution upon contact with water, and where the acidic chlorine solution permeates the solvent-permeable coating and activates the chlorite source to produce chlorine dioxide. The reactant in (C1) does not react when dry. Preferred Components: (b) Comprises at least one of calcium hypochlorite, trichloro-isocyanurate, dichloroisocyanurate, lithium hypochlorite, dibromo-dimethylhydantoin, bromo-chloro-dimethylhydantoin, sodium bromide and/or sodium chloride. (c) Comprises an inorganic salt (preferably carbonate, bicarbonate, hydroxide, oxide, silicate or borate salt of sodium, potassium, magnesium and/or calcium); silicate (preferably of sodium, potassium, lithium or alkyl silicate); and/or borosilicate. (c) Is a solvent-permeable coating that restricts the diffusion of oxidizable reactant in the main solvent; and is soluble in the main solvent. (c) Comprises a portion that is insoluble in the main solvent and a membrane. The oxidizer reactant is perborate, percarbonate, sodium peroxide, lithium peroxide, calcium peroxide, magnesium peroxide, urea peroxide, perphosphate, persilicate, monopersulfate, persulfate, dichloroisocyanurate, trichloroisocyanurate, dibromodimethyl hydantoin or bromochlorodimethyl hydantoin; or is one or both of an acid source and a free halogen source. (a) Is a porous structure. The oxidizing product is released in the form of oxidizing solution containing oxidizing product and a free halogen, where the free halogen is at least 50 (preferably at least 75) wt.% of the oxidizing solution and is chlorine. The oxidizing product is at least one of dioxirane, percarboxylic acid, hydroxyl radicals, chlorine dioxide, N-haloamine, hypohalite or singlet oxygen (preferably chlorine dioxide) and the oxidizable reactant is a metal chlorite (preferably sodium, potassium, calcium, or magnesium chlorite). The main solvent comprises water. The layer of (b) in (M1) comprises agglomerated granules of halogen particles. The chlorine dioxide donor comprises metal chlorite (20 - 80 wt.%). The acid source is metal bisulfate, pyrosulfate, phosphate, monopersulfate, persulfate or non-reducible organic acid such as succinic acid. Preferred Method: In (M1), the agglomeration of oxidizer reactant and the oxidizable reactant involves feeding the oxidizer reactant and the oxidizable reactant separately and sequentially into a densifier or a granulator to form layers within (a). The agglomeration step in (M1) involves mixing the oxidizer reactant and the oxidizable reactant in an alcoholic solution to form a mixture; thickening the mixture with a rheology modifier; and drying the thickened mixture. (M1) Further involves coating the oxidizer reactant with at least one of silicates, alkali metal salts, cellulose, polysaccharides, polymaleic acid, polyacrylic acid, polyacrylamide, polyvinyl alcohols, polyethylene glycols, or their derivatives. (M2) Further involves mixing the halogen-coated cores with a binder material to form a mixture before applying the high pressure (preferably 1000 - 10000 psig); and forming a layer of (c) between the layer of (b) and the oxidizable reactant for each (a).

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - ORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred Composition: (C1) Comprises (wt.%): (a) (4 - 80); and (b) (20 - 99.5). (C1) Further comprises an environmentally friendly layer around (a), where the layer contains at least one of silicates, polysiloxane, polysaccharide, polymers or mineral salts; a peroxygen compound (preferably potassium monopersulfate) where the barrier material separates the peroxygen compound from (b). The oxidizing structure in (C2) also

includes (c) between the oxidizable reactant and (b). (C1) Comprises a chlorite source; trichloroisocyanuric acid separated from the chlorite source by a water-permeable coating, where the trichloroisocyanuric acid produces an acidic chlorine solution upon contact with water, and where the acidic chlorine solution permeates the solvent-permeable coating and activates the chlorite source to produce chlorine dioxide. The reactant in (C1) does not react when dry. Preferred Components: (b) Comprises at least one of calcium hypochlorite, trichloro-isocyanurate, dichloroisocyanurate, lithium hypochlorite, dibromo-dimethylhydantoin, bromo-chloro-dimethylhydantoin, sodium bromide and/or sodium chloride. (c) Comprises an inorganic salt (preferably carbonate, bicarbonate, hydroxide, oxide, silicate or borate salt of sodium, potassium, magnesium and/or calcium); silicate (preferably of sodium, potassium, lithium or alkyl silicate); and/or borosilicate. (c) Is a solvent-permeable coating that restricts the diffusion of oxidizable reactant in the main solvent; and is soluble in the main solvent. (c) Comprises a portion that is insoluble in the main solvent and a membrane. The oxidizer reactant is perborate, percarbonate, sodium peroxide, lithium peroxide, calcium peroxide, magnesium peroxide, urea peroxide, perphosphate, persilicate, monopersulfate, persulfate, dichloroisocyanurate, trichloroisocyanurate, dibromodimethyl hydantoin or bromochlorodimethyl hydantoin; or is one or both of an acid source and a free halogen source. (a) Is a porous structure. The oxidizing product is released in the form of oxidizing solution containing oxidizing product and a free halogen, where the free halogen is at least 50 (preferably at least 75) wt.% of the oxidizing solution and is chlorine. The oxidizing product is at least one of dioxirane, percarboxylic acid, hydroxyl radicals, chlorine dioxide, N-haloamine, hypohalite or singlet oxygen (preferably chlorine dioxide) and the oxidizable reactant is a metal chlorite (preferably sodium, potassium, calcium, or magnesium chlorite). The main solvent comprises water. The layer of (b) in (M1) comprises agglomerated granules of halogen particles. The chlorine dioxide donor comprises metal chlorite (20 - 80 wt.%). The acid source is metal bisulfate, pyrosulfate, phosphate, monopersulfate, persulfate or non-reducible organic acid such as succinic acid. Preferred Method: In (M1), the agglomeration of oxidizer reactant and the oxidizable reactant involves feeding the oxidizer reactant and the oxidizable reactant separately and sequentially into a densifier or a granulator to form layers within (a). The agglomeration step in (M1) involves mixing the oxidizer reactant and the oxidizable reactant in an alcoholic solution to form a mixture; thickening the mixture with a rheology modifier; and drying the thickened mixture. (M1) Further involves coating the oxidizer reactant with at least one of silicates, alkali metal salts, cellulose, polysaccharides, polymaleic acid, polyacrylic acid, polyacrylamide, polyvinyl alcohols, polyethylene glycols, or their derivatives. (M2) Further involves mixing the halogen-coated cores with a binder material to form a mixture before applying the high pressure (preferably 1000 - 10000 psig); and forming a layer of (c) between the layer of (b) and the oxidizable reactant for each (a).

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - POLYMERS - Preferred Components: (c) Comprises an organic polymer (preferably chitin, chitosan, cellulose derivatives, polysaccharides, polyvinyl alcohol, polyacrylic acids, polyacrylamide, polymaleic acid, phosphinocarboxylic acid, carboxylate-sulfonate copolymer, a carboxylate-sulfonate terpolymer and/or polysiloxane). The carboxylate component of the carboxylate-sulfonate copolymer or the carboxylate-sulfonate terpolymer is derived from either polyacrylic acid, polymethacrylic acid or from polymaleic acid. The sulfonate portion of the carboxylate-sulfonate copolymer or the carboxylate-sulfonate terpolymer is derived from an aliphatic or aromatic compound. (c) Forms a colloidal gel upon being exposed to the main solvent.

L108 ANSWER 29 OF 36 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005-194412 [20] WPIX
 CROSS REFERENCE: 2005-180250 [19]; 2005-180251 [19]; 2005-214205 [22];
 2005-561220 [57]; 2005-603262 [62]; 2006-064856 [07]
 DOC. NO. CPI: C2005-061293
 TITLE: Oxidizing composition for sanitizing and/or oxidizing waste products, comprises reactor wall enclosing reactor space, and halogen component.
 DERWENT CLASS: A14 A97 D15 E19 E37
 INVENTOR(S): MARTIN, P L; MARTIN, R W
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (MART-I) MARTIN P L; (MART-I) MARTIN R W
 COUNTRY COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN	IPC
US 2005035066	A1	20050217 (200520)*			22	C02F001-76	

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
US 2005035066	A1 Provisional	US 2003-495083P	20030813
	CIP of	US 2004-878899	20040628
		US 2004-953795	20040928

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2003-495083P 20030813; US
 2004-878899 20040628; US
 2004-953795 20040928

INT. PATENT CLASSIF.:

MAIN: C02F001-76

BASIC ABSTRACT:

US2005035066 A UPAB: 20060130

NOVELTY - An oxidizing composition comprises reactor wall enclosing reactor space; oxidizer reactant in the reactor space; halogen component; and barrier material separating the oxidizer reactant from the halogen component. The reactor wall allows permeation of a main solvent into the reactor space at a controlled rate.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An oxidizing composition comprises reactor wall enclosing reactor space; oxidizer reactant in the reactor space; halogen component; and barrier material separating the oxidizer reactant from the halogen component. The reactor wall allows permeation of a main solvent into the reactor space at a controlled rate. The oxidizer reactant generates an oxidizing product through a chemical reaction in the reactor space when contacted by the main solvent.

An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for a method of preparing an oxidizing composition comprising forming a reactor wall that encloses a reactor space, where the reactor wall allows permeation of a main solvent into the reactor space at a controlled rate; placing an oxidizer reactant in the reactor space; where the oxidizer reactant generates an oxidizing product through a chemical reaction in the reactor space upon being contacted by the main solvent; forming a section of halogen component; and forming a layer of barrier material between the oxidizer reactant and the halogen component to keep the barrier material separated from the oxidizer reactant.

USE - For sanitizing and/or oxidizing waste products e.g. swimming pool water.

ADVANTAGE - The invented oxidizing composition improves the

efficiency of oxidation process. It also achieves breakpoint chlorination without accumulation of chloroamines and formation of incomplete oxidation products.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure is an illustration of the reactor.

Dwg.4/9

FILE SEGMENT: CPI

FIELD AVAILABILITY: AB; GI; DCN

MANUAL CODES: CPI: A12-W11F; A12-W11J; D04-A01K; E07-A04; E07-D09B;
E07-D13B; E10-A04B1C; E10-A04B2C; E10-B04A2;
E10-B04D; E31-C; E31-D03; E33-B

TECH UPTX: 20050324

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - ORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred Composition: The composition comprises 4-80 wt.% oxidizer reactant, 20-99.5 wt.% halogen, and 0.2-10 wt.% barrier films.

Preferred Component: The oxidizer reactant is a peroxygen compound. The oxidizing product is dioxirane, percarboxylic acid, hydroxyl radicals, chlorine dioxide, N-halo-amine, hypohalite or singlet oxygen.

Preferred Component: The halogen component comprises calcium hypochlorite, trichloroisocyanurate, dichloroisocyanurate, lithium hypochlorite, dibromo-dimethylhydantoin, bromo-chlorodimethylhydantoin, sodium bromide and/or sodium chloride.

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - INORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred Component: The barrier material includes an inorganic salt, silicate and/or borosilicate. The inorganic salt comprises sodium, carbonate, bicarbonate, hydroxide, oxide, silicate, borate, potassium, carbonate, bicarbonate, hydroxide, oxide, silicate, borate, magnesium, carbonate, bicarbonate, hydroxide, oxide, silicate, borate, calcium, and/or carbonate, bicarbonate, hydroxide, oxide silicate or, borate. The silicate comprises sodium, potassium, lithium, alkyl silicate and/or borosilicate. The oxidizer reactant is perborates, percarbonates, sodium peroxide, lithium peroxide, calcium peroxide, magnesium peroxide, urea peroxide, perphosphate, persilicate, monopersulfate or persulfate

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - POLYMERS - Preferred Component: The barrier material is an organic polymer. The organic polymer comprises chitin, chitosan, polymaleic acid, phosphinocarboxylic acid, carboxylate-sulfonate copolymer, a carboxylate-sulfonate terpolymer and/or polysiloxane. The carboxylate component of the carboxylate-sulfonate copolymer or the carboxylate-sulfonate terpolymer is derived from polyacrylic acid, polymethacrylic acid or polymaleic acid. The sulfonate portion of the carboxylate-sulfonate copolymer or the carboxylate-sulfonate terpolymer is derived from an aliphatic or aromatic compound. The aliphatic compound comprises methacrylamido methyl propane sulfonic acid. The aromatic compound comprises styrene sulfonic acid.

L108 ANSWER 30 OF 36 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004-315582 [29] WPIX

DOC. NO. CPI: C2004-119613

TITLE: Polymer article, e.g. fiber and plastic products, includes functional additive(s) to form functionality-imparting layer, and resin layer covering the functionality-imparting layer.

DERWENT CLASS: A60 C03 D22 E19 F06

INVENTOR(S): SEO, J E; SEO, J

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (SEOJ-I) SEO J E; (SEOJ-I) SEO J

COUNTRY COUNT: 106

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND DATE	WEEK	LA	PG MAIN IPC
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 WO 2004022841 A1 20040318 (200429)* EN 28 D06M023-08
 RW: AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EA EE ES FI FR GB GH GM GR HU IE IT KE LS
 LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT RO SD SE SI SK SL SZ TR TZ UG ZM ZW
 W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK
 DM DZ EC EE EG ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP
 KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NI NO NZ OM PG PH
 PL PT RO RU SC SD SE SG SK SL SY TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VC
 VN YU ZA ZM ZW
 KR 2004023560 A 20040318 (200445) C08J005-10
 AU 2003261003 A1 20040329 (200459) D06M023-08

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2004022841	A1	WO 2003-KR1873	20030909
KR 2004023560	A	KR 2003-63418	20030909
AU 2003261003	A1	AU 2003-261003	20030909

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
AU 2003261003	A1 Based on	WO 2004022841

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: KR 2003-49972 20030721; KR
 2002-54339 20020909; KR
 2002-54354 20020909

INT. PATENT CLASSIF.:

MAIN: C08J005-10; D06M023-08

BASIC ABSTRACT:

WO2004022841 A UPAB: 20040505

NOVELTY - A polymer article comprises a polymer substrate having micro-cracks on its surface, a functionality-imparting layer formed on the substrate surface, and a resin layer covering the functionality-imparting layer. The functionality-imparting layer comprises functional additive(s) of fragrant, antimicrobial, insecticide, or deodorant substance.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for a method of manufacturing the above polymer article.

USE - As fiber and plastic products, e.g. accessories, buttons, and for writing instruments.

ADVANTAGE - The inventive polymer article has good handle and appearance, and good ability to withstand washing and abrasion.

Dwg.0/0

FILE SEGMENT: CPI

FIELD AVAILABILITY: AB; DCN

MANUAL CODES: CPI: A11-C04B; A12-S08; C04-C02B1; C04-C02E3; C04-C03A;
 C04-C03B; C04-N02; C05-A03A; C05-A03B; C05-B02C;
 C06-D17; C07-D13; C07-F01; C10-A13D; C10-A15;
 C10-A22; C10-E02; C10-G03; C14-A01; C14-A02;
 D09-A01; E05-F01; E05-H; E07-D13B; E07-F01;
 E10-A13B2; E10-A15F; E10-A22A; E10-E02D2; E10-E02F1;
 E10-G03D; E31-A04; E31-P03; E35-C; F03-E01

TECH UPTX: 20040505

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - POLYMERS - Preferred Material: The polymer substrate is an extrusion-molded plastic product, or an injection-molded plastic product. The polymer film is melamin-formaldehyde resin, an urea-formaldehyde resin, a polyurethane resin, gelatin, an acrylic resin, an epoxy resin, and a polysiloxane resin. The resin layer is

made of the same polymer used for the polymer substrate. Preferred Method: The surface of the polymer substrate is treated with a solvent that can dissolve the surface of the polymer substrate. It is injection-molded in a die with fine protrusions. A molten or partially molten polymer substrate is stretched, twisted, or punched during an extrusion, spinning, or twisting process, before solidification. The positioning step involves spraying the mixture solution of the functional additive dissolved or dispersed in a solvent or a dispersion medium on the polymer substrate, or the polymer substrate may be passed through a vessel containing the mixture solution. The temperature of the polymer substrate is adjusted not to exceed the temperature at which the functional additive thermally decomposes.

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - TEXTILES AND PAPER - Preferred Material: The polymer substrate can be yarn or fabric.

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - ORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred Material: The fragrant substance is vegetable fragrant, animal fragrant, and/or synthetic fragrant substance. The antimicrobial substance is dimethyl benzyl lauryl ammonium chloride, 3,5-dibromosalicyl anilide, pentachlorophenol, o-phenylphenol, trichloroisocyanuric acid, poly(vinylpyrrolidone)-urea complex, 2,4,4'-trichloro-2'-hydroxydiphenylether, 2,2-dibromo-2-cyanoacetamide, 2-bromo-2-nitropropane-1,3-diol, benzalkonium chloride, 10,10'-oxybisphenoxyarsine, tributyltinoxide, 3,4,4'-trichlorocarbanilide, hexahydro-1,3,5-tris-(2-hydroxyethyl)-5-triazine, bis thiocyanate methylene bis thiocyanate (MBT), 2-n-octyl-4-isothiazolin-2-one, tetrachloroisophthalonitrile, and/or 1-(3-chloroallyl)-3,5,7-triaza-1-azonia adamantane chloride. The deodorant substance is beta-cyclodextrin, a mixture of polyethyleneimine and nonionic hygroscopic organic material, an amino group-containing metal porphyrin-based compounds, chitosan and modified chitosan, carboxylic acid-containing polymers, or an extract of Caesalpinia sappan L. The functional additive is in the form of a capsule coated with a polymer film.

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - INORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred Material: The deodorant substance can be zinc oxide, zinc oxide particle, a silver particle, or a silica particle. Preferred Composition: The functionality-imparting layer includes 0.1-20 pbw a titanium dioxide-based photocatalyst, based on 100 pbw of the functional additive.

L108 ANSWER 31 OF 36 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000-197543 [18] WPIX
 DOC. NO. CPI: C2000-061366
 TITLE: **Silicone elastomeric systems for dental impressions and the like, containing a chlorine precursor biocidal agent to ensure antisepsis of products made from it.**
 DERWENT CLASS: A96 B07 D21 D22 E19
 INVENTOR(S): DEL TORTO, M; PUSINERI, C; DELTORTO, M
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (RHOD) RHODIA CHIM; (RHON) RHONE-POULENC INC
 COUNTRY COUNT: 87
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC
FR 2781808	A1	20000204 (200018)*		41	C08L083-04	
WO 2000007546	A1	20000217 (200018)		FR	A61K006-10	
RW:	AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ UG ZW					
W:	AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB					

GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU
 LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR
 TT UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW

AU 9950466	A 20000228 (200030)	A61K006-10
EP 1115364	A1 20010718 (200142) FR	A61K006-10
R: AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI		
BR 9912869	A 20011009 (200168)	A61K006-10
CN 1313746	A 20010919 (200202)	A61K006-10
JP 2002522361	W 20020723 (200263)	48 A61K006-10
US 6559199	B1 20030506 (200338)	A61K006-10
AU 773282	B2 20040520 (200462)	A61K006-10
EP 1115364	B1 20041208 (200480) FR	A61K006-10
R: AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU MC NL PT SE		
DE 69922521	E 20050113 (200506)	A61K006-10
ES 2229741	T3 20050416 (200528)	A61K006-10
JP 3713204	B2 20051109 (200574)	26 A61K006-10
CN 1160045	C 20040804 (200612)	A61K006-10

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
FR 2781808	A1	FR 1998-10023	19980731
WO 2000007546	A1	WO 1999-FR1885	19990730
AU 9950466	A	AU 1999-50466	19990730
EP 1115364	A1	EP 1999-934817	19990730
		WO 1999-FR1885	19990730
BR 9912869	A	BR 1999-12869	19990730
		WO 1999-FR1885	19990730
CN 1313746	A	CN 1999-810015	19990730
JP 2002522361	W	WO 1999-FR1885	19990730
		JP 2000-563232	19990730
US 6559199	B1	WO 1999-FR1885	19990730
		US 2001-744882	20010430
AU 773282	B2	AU 1999-50466	19990730
EP 1115364	B1	EP 1999-934817	19990730
		WO 1999-FR1885	19990730
DE 69922521	E	DE 1999-622521	19990730
		EP 1999-934817	19990730
		WO 1999-FR1885	19990730
ES 2229741	T3	EP 1999-934817	19990730
JP 3713204	B2	WO 1999-FR1885	19990730
		JP 2000-563232	19990730
CN 1160045	C	CN 1999-810015	19990730

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
AU 9950466	A Based on	WO 2000007546
EP 1115364	A1 Based on	WO 2000007546
BR 9912869	A Based on	WO 2000007546
JP 2002522361	W Based on	WO 2000007546
US 6559199	B1 Based on	WO 2000007546
AU 773282	B2 Previous Publ. Based on	AU 9950466 WO 2000007546
EP 1115364	B1 Based on	WO 2000007546
DE 69922521	E Based on Based on	EP 1115364 WO 2000007546

ES 2229741	T3 Based on	EP 1115364
JP 3713204	B2 Previous Publ.	JP 2002522361
	Based on	WO 2000007546

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: FR 1998-10023 19980731

INT. PATENT CLASSIF.:

MAIN:	A61K006-10; C08L083-04
SECONDARY:	A01N041-06; A61P001-02; C08J003-24; C08K003-08; C08K005-00; C08K005-435; C08L083-05; C08L083-07

BASIC ABSTRACT:

FR 2781808 A UPAB: 20001006

NOVELTY - Biocidal silicone elastomeric systems having a polyorganosilane and an active chlorine precursor.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - The elastomeric systems comprises: (I) at least one crosslinkable or crosslinked polyorganosiloxane (POS) optionally having a crosslinking catalyst, and (II) at least one active chlorine precursor biocidal agent, preferably N-chlorinated and more preferably a N-chloramine, except for silicone-based materials having a hydrophobic antiseptic agent incorporated in their mass that comes to the surface of an imprint, this antiseptic being ethylenediamine tetraacetic acid (EDTA), benzalkonium chloride, sodium tosyl chloramide or one of their analogs, and with the proviso that when (I) is an alpha, omega-dihydroxy POS crosslinkable by polycondensation, then the concentration of the biocide (II), expressed in % of total weight of (I) + (II) less than 1, preferably 0.8 or less, and more preferably 0.001-0.5. These same limits of (II) concentration preferably also apply when (I) is crosslinkable by polyaddition. (I) may be a polyaddition silicone hardenable into an elastomer by hydrosilylation and comprising at least one diorganopolysiloxane oil having at least two alkenyl groups attached to silicon, at least one diorganopolysiloxane oil having at least three H atoms attached to silicon, and a catalytically-effective quantity of a Pt group metal catalyst. (I) may also be a diorganopolysiloxane composition hardenable into an elastomer by polycondensation comprising a diorganopolysiloxane having at each extremity two condensable of hydrolyzable groups, or a single OH group, a silane having at least three condensable or hydrolyzable groups, and/or a product formed by the partial hydrolysis of this silane when (A) is an oil with terminal hydroxy groups, and a catalyst for the polycondensation. The biocide (II) is preferably any of the following: Chloramine B, chloramine T, dichloramine T, N-trichloromethyl mercapto-4-cyclohexene-1,2-dicarboxylamide, N-chlorosuccinimide, trichloromelamine, chloroazidine, cyanuric acid N-chloro derivatives such as trichloroisocyanuric acid, and N-chloro hydantoins, and their mixtures.

ACTIVITY - Antibacterial; biocidal.

USE - Impression material for prostheses, preferably for making dental impressions.

ADVANTAGE - The materials give a disinfected product without the need for a separate antiseptic treatment, saving time and cost. When samples of crosslinked elastomer were soaked in a suspension of *Staphylococcus aureus* for 30 minutes and left, a few colonies remained after 6 hours but there were none after 24 hours.

Dwg.0/0

FILE SEGMENT: CPI

FIELD AVAILABILITY: AB; DCN

MANUAL CODES: CPI: A06-A00E3; A12-V02B; B04-C03; B07-D03; B07-D13;
B10-A10; B14-N06; D08-A06; D09-C01; E05-E02C;
E05-E03; E10-A22A; N02-F02

L108 ANSWER 32 OF 36 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000-127774 [12] WPIX

DOC. NO. CPI: C2000-039213
 TITLE: Producing multiphase, shaped detergents or washing agents by covering shaped premix with melt-emulsion or -suspension of covering material containing dispersed active materials such as bleaches to give controlled release in use.
 DERWENT CLASS: A25 A26 A97 D16 D25 E19
 INVENTOR(S): BEAUJEAN, H; HAERER, J; HOLDERBAUM, T; NITSCH, C;
 RICHTER, B; SEMRAU, M
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (HENK) HENKEL KGAA
 COUNTRY COUNT: 28
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC
DE 19851426	A1	20000120	(200012)*	20	C11D017-00	
WO 2000004122	A1	20000127	(200013)	GE		C11D017-00
RW: AT BE CH	CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE					
W: CN CZ HU	JP KR PL RU SK US					
EP 1095130	A1	20010502	(200125)	GE		C11D017-00
R: AT BE CH	CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU MC NL PT SE					
EP 1095130	B1	20021030	(200272)	GE		C11D017-00
R: AT BE CH	CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU MC NL PT SE					
DE 59903265	G	20021205	(200281)			C11D017-00
ES 2188196	T3	20030616	(200345)			C11D017-00
US 6750193	B1	20040615	(200439)			C11D011-00

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
DE 19851426	A1	DE 1998-1051426	19981109
WO 2000004122	A1	WO 1999-EP4675	19990706
EP 1095130	A1	EP 1999-934578	19990706
		WO 1999-EP4675	19990706
EP 1095130	B1	EP 1999-934578	19990706
		WO 1999-EP4675	19990706
DE 59903265	G	DE 1999-503265	19990706
		EP 1999-934578	19990706
		WO 1999-EP4675	19990706
ES 2188196	T3	EP 1999-934578	19990706
US 6750193	B1	WO 1999-EP4675	19990706
		US 2001-743466	20010612

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
EP 1095130	A1 Based on	WO 2000004122
EP 1095130	B1 Based on	WO 2000004122
DE 59903265	G Based on	EP 1095130
	Based on	WO 2000004122
ES 2188196	T3 Based on	EP 1095130
US 6750193	B1 Based on	WO 2000004122

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: DE 1998-19831704 19980715

INT. PATENT CLASSIF.:

MAIN: C11D011-00; C11D017-00

SECONDARY: C11D001-825

BASIC ABSTRACT:

DE 19851426 A UPAB: 20000308

NOVELTY - Producing multiphase, shaped detergents or washing agents comprises covering shaped premix with melt-emulsion or -suspension of covering material containing dispersed active materials such as bleaches to give controlled release in use.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Production of a multiphase, shaped detergent or washing agent comprises:

pressing a particulate pre-mix to form a shape with a hollow, preparing a melt-suspension or -emulsion containing a covering material of melting point above 30 deg. C having active material(s) dispersed in it; filling the shape with the composition prepared in (ii) at above the melting point of the covering material; and cooling and optionally post-treating the agent.

USE - The agent can be used for machine washing of textiles or dishes, as a bleaching- or water-softening-agent or in tablet form for stain removal.

ADVANTAGE - The agents give controlled release of actives such as bleaches, perfumes or enzymes at predetermined points in the washing cycle while still having good storage and transportation stability and a higher efficiency for a range of uses than prior-art products. This is achieved while retaining the maximum possible freedom in the choice of ingredients for the agents.

Dwg.0/0

FILE SEGMENT: CPI

FIELD AVAILABILITY: AB; DCN

MANUAL CODES: CPI: A12-W12A; A12-W12B; D11-A03; D11-B01; E06-D08; E07-D03; E07-D13B; E10-A09A; E10-A09B7; E10-A13B2; E10-A15F; E10-E04K; E10-E04M3; E31-E; E31-K06; E33-D

TECH UPTX: 20000308

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - ORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred Materials: The particulate pre-mix (optionally made up of differing layers) contains 20-80 (especially 30 -70) wt. % builder and 0.5-10 (especially 1-5) wt. % (preferably nonionic) surfactant; it has a bulk density above 600, especially above 800, g/l and a size distribution such that less than 10 (especially less than 5) wt. % is above 1,600 approximately/ or below 200 mu, with above 30 (especially above 50) wt. % being in the range 600-1,000 mu. When the premix is made up of 2 layers one layer contains a bleaching agent and the other an enzyme. The covering material has melting point 45-75 degreesC and is especially a paraffin wax of melting point 50-55 degreesC, a polyethylene glycol or a polypropylene glycol and makes up 30-70 (esp 40-50) wt. % of the melt-suspension or -emulsion. The active material, which is present at 5-50 (especially 20-40) wt. % in the suspension or emulsion, is an enzyme, bleaching agent, bleaching activator, surfactant, corrosion inhibitor, deposition inhibitor, co-builder and/or perfume. The bleach is especially oxygen or a chlorine bleach; the surfactant is an alkoxylated alcohol; and the bleach activator is a polyacylated alkylene diamine (especially tetraacetylene diamine (TAED)), an N-acylimide (especially N-nananoysuccinimide (NOSI)), an acylated phenylsulfonate (especially n- or iso-nanoyl oxybenzenesulfonate (n- or iso-NOBS)) or N-Me-morpholinium-acetonitrile-Me sulfate (MMA). Optionally also present in the suspension or emulsion are thixotropic agents, dispersing or other aids as well as emulsifiers such as fatty alcohols, fatty acids, polyglycerol esters and/or polyoxyalkylenesiloxanes. Step (iii) is effected at a maximum of 10 (especially a maximum of 2) degreesC above the solidifying temperature of the suspension or emulsion using a pump, with the molded shape being pre-warmed to improve the adhesion of the cooled melt.

CROSS REFERENCE: 1995-327652 [42]
 DOC. NO. CPI: C1993-017455
 TITLE: Stabilised lavatory cleaning blocks with good shelf life
 - contain mineral oil, **silicone** fluids or
 polybutene, to provide long term release of surfactant
 and germicide.
 DERWENT CLASS: A97 D22 D25 E19 P34
 INVENTOR(S): BUNCZK, C J; BURKE, P A; CAMP, W R; OREHOTSKY, J L
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (KIWI-N) KIWI BRANDS INC
 COUNTRY COUNT: 19
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN	IPC
EP 526437	A1	19930203	(199305)*	EN	11	C11D003-48	
R: AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB IT LI LU MC NL PT SE							
AU 9218398	A	19930107	(199308)			A61L002-16	
CA 2071017	A	19930104	(199312)			C11D003-37	
US 5205955	A	19930427	(199318)		6	C11D001-24	
JP 05186799	A	19930727	(199334)		11	C11D017-00	
US 5336427	A	19940809	(199431)		6	C11D003-20	
AU 652836	B	19940908	(199437)			A61L002-16	

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
EP 526437	A1	EP 1992-850136	19920610
AU 9218398	A	AU 1992-18398	19920618
CA 2071017	A	CA 1992-2071017	19920611
US 5205955	A	US 1991-725538	19910703
JP 05186799	A	JP 1992-176822	19920703
US 5336427	A Div ex	US 1991-725538	19910703
		US 1993-4262	19930114
AU 652836	B	AU 1992-18398	19920618

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
US 5336427	A Div ex	US 5205955
AU 652836	B Previous Publ.	AU 9218398

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 1991-725538 19910703; US
 1993-4262 19930114

REFERENCE PATENTS: DE 2712574

INT. PATENT CLASSIF.:

MAIN: A61L002-16; C11D001-24; C11D003-20; C11D003-37;
 C11D003-48; C11D017-00

SECONDARY: C11D003-18; C11D003-395; C11D003-43

ADDITIONAL: A01N043-64

BASIC ABSTRACT:

EP 526437 A UPAB: 19951102

In a solid lavatory cleaning block or tablet consisting of surfactant, germicide or oxidising agent, and fillers, the improvement is incorporation of a stabiliser; i.e. mineral oil, **silicone** fluid or polybutene.

New cleaning tablets contain (by wt) 5-90 % surfactants, 0.5-75% binder (clays or water soluble/dispersible gel-forming organic polymers); 0-20% dye; 0-35% perfume; 0-75 % inert, water-soluble fillers; 0.1-8%

specified stabilisers, and 0-20% germicide, fungicide or chlorine-release agent.

Specifically, oxidant is Na dichloroisocyanurate and the surfactant is a 6-18C alkylbenzene sulphonate. The stabiliser is mineral oil and the compsn. includes a linear fatty alcohol.

These prods. have good integrity in water (i.e. bowl life 30-60 days) so provide gradual release of active ingredients over a long period. Also they have a shelf life of 1-2 years. The stabiliser functions as a membrane barrier and also as a lubricant during compression.

Dwg.0/0

Dwg.0/0

FILE SEGMENT: CPI GMPI

FIELD AVAILABILITY: AB; DCN

MANUAL CODES: CPI: A04-G04; A06-A00E; A12-W12B; D11-B12; D11-D01D; E10-E04L1; E10-J02D

ABEQ US 5205955 A UPAB: 19931112

Extruded lavatory cleansing block comprises (a) 20-40 wt.% of halogen release bleaching agent; (b) 0.1-8 wt.% of mineral oil to stabilise (a); (c) 50-65 wt.% of oxidn. resistant surfactant; and (d) 2-10 wt.% of solubility control agent.

Pref. (a) is Na dichloroisocyanurate; (c) is e.g. diphenyl ether disulphonate, N,N-dimethyl-1-tetra-decanamine oxide, etc., and (d) is a fatty alcohol. The block can also include binder, dye, perfume and inert water-soluble filler.

USE/ADVANTAGE - Useful for treatment of flush water of toilets.

Dwg.0/0

ABEQ US 5336427 A UPAB: 19940921

Extruded lavatory cleansing block comprises: (a) 20-40 wt.% halogen release bleaching agent; (b) 0.1-8 wt.% siloxane oil to stabilise (a); (c) 50-65 wt.% oxidn.-resistant surfactant; and (d) 2-10 wt.% solubility control agent.

Pref. (a) is sodium dichloroisocyanurate; (c) is e.g. (6-18C)alkyl-benzene sulphonate, alkali earth- or alkali metal salt of hexadecyl diphenyl ether disulphonic acid, etc.; and (d) is a fatty alcohol. Opt. block includes MgSO₄.

USE - Used for treatment of flush water of toilets.

Dwg.0/0

L108 ANSWER 34 OF 36 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993-220100 [28] WPIX

DOC. NO. NON-CPI: N1993-168777

DOC. NO. CPI: C1993-097986

TITLE: Disposable dental compsn. for treating teeth and gum - comprises non-absorbing, non-erodable dilatant plastic polymeric compsn. and bioactive cpd(s). uniformly dispersed in dilatant with compsn. being mouldable.

DERWENT CLASS: A96 B07 C07 D21 E19 E37 P32

INVENTOR(S): CURTIS, J; NAHOO, S; PRENCIPE, M; NATHOO, S

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (COLG) COLGATE PALMOLIVE CO

COUNTRY COUNT: 2

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC
CA 2081232	A	19930426 (199328)*		25	A61K007-16	
US 5310563	A	19940510 (199418)		9	A61K006-00	
US 5639445	A	19970617 (199730)		8	A61K006-00	

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
CA 2081232	A	CA 1992-2081232	19921023
US 5310563	A	US 1991-782700	19911025
US 5639445	A Div ex	US 1991-782700 US 1994-177900	19911025 19940106

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
US 5639445	A Div ex	US 5310563

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 1991-782700 19911025; US
1994-177900 19940106

INT. PATENT CLASSIF.:

MAIN: A61K007-16

SECONDARY: A61C017-00; A61K006-08; A61K031-74; A61K033-40

BASIC ABSTRACT:

CA 2081232 A UPAB: 19931118

A disposable dental compsn. for treating tooth surfaces and gum tissue comprises a substantially non-absorbing, non-erodible dilatant plastic polymeric compsn. and at least one bioactive cpd. uniformly dispersed in the dilatant. The compsn. is mouldable to conform and adhere to tooth and gum surfaces and delivers the active cpd. to tooth and gum surfaces.

The dilatant plastic compsn. is a **silicone** polymer compsn. having a plasticity of 65-100 mils at 25 deg.C, a specific gravity of 1.1-1.18 at -25 deg.C, and a slump of a maximum of 0.75 inches. The active cpd. is selected from dentifrices, antibiotics, antifungal agents, surfactants, immunological agents, lysozymes, antibacterial agents, etc..

USE/ADVANTAGE - The dilatant rheological properties enable the compsn. to be pushed under the gingival flap to remove food particles and treat tooth and gum surfaces below the gum line. The compsn. is sufficiently plastic to be easily removed from the teeth without pieces breaking and adhering to tooth surfaces.

Dwg.1/3

FILE SEGMENT: CPI GMPI

FIELD AVAILABILITY: AB; GI; DCN

MANUAL CODES: CPI: B02-Z; C02-Z; B04-C03D; C04-C03D; B12-A02C;
C12-A02C; B12-A07; C12-A07; B12-D01; C12-D01;
B12-D07; C12-D07; B12-L03; C12-L03; D08-A; E31-B03C;
E31-K05; E31-K06; E32-A04; E33-B; E34; E35

ABEQ US 5310563 A UPAB: 19940622

Method comprises (a) shaping a dental compsn. to conform to a tooth surface; (b) contacting the compsn. with the tooth; and (c) removing the compsn..

Compsn. comprises a non-absorbing, non-erodible dilatant **silicone** polymer and bioactive whitening agent(s).

Pref. agent is a H₂O₂-providing cpd. esp. PVP/H₂O₂ and/or carbamide/H₂O₂.

USE/ADVANTAGE - Reduces and prevents gum disease and tooth decay. Compsn. is easily removed without breaking into pieces or adhering to tooth surface.

Dwg.3/3

ABEQ US 5639445 A UPAB: 19970723

Method of treating teeth and gums comprising shaping a dental composition to substantially conform to a tooth and gum area to be treated, pressing the dental composition under a gingival flap of the gum to lift the gingival flap from the teeth and to mold and form an impression of the tooth and gum surfaces in the dental composition, wherein the dental

composition comprises a substantially non-absorbing, non-erodible dilatant polymeric silicone compound; removing the dental composition from the tooth and gum surfaces substantially without deforming the molded dental composition; applying at least one bioactive compound to the impression on the dental composition and reapplying the dental composition to the tooth and gum surface to apply the active compound to the tooth and gum surface.

Dwg.0/2

L108 ANSWER 35 OF 36 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992-101654 [13] WPIX
 DOC. NO. NON-CPI: N1992-076099
 DOC. NO. CPI: C1992-047310
 TITLE: Agent to prevent adhesion of urinary calculus to toilet - comprises sheet-like moulding of synthetic resin and chlorinated isocyanuric acid cpd..
 DERWENT CLASS: A60 D15 E13 Q42
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (SHIJ) SHIKOKU CHEM IND CO LTD
 COUNTRY COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC
JP 04045186	A	19920214 (199213)*			3	

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
JP 04045186	A	JP 1990-153171	19900611

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: JP 1990-153171 19900611
 INT. PATENT CLASSIF.: C02F005-12; C09K003-00; E03D009-00

BASIC ABSTRACT:

JP 04045186 A UPAB: 19931006
 Agent is a sheet like moulding of the mixture of synthetic resin and chlorinated isocyanuric acids. The resin is thermoplastic resin such as polyethylene, vinylchloride, polypropylene, vinylacetate, polyvinylalcohol, polystyrene and thermosetting resin such as epoxy resin, unsatd. polyester, silicone resin. Chlorinated isocyanuric acid is trichloroisocyanuric acid, dichloroisocyanuric acid, sodium dichloroisocyanurate, potassium dichloroisocyanurate, pref. in the form of powder or granules.

Its preparation: Chlorinated isocyanuric acid is added in melt thermoplastic resin and kneaded with roll, or the acid is added in the thermosetting resin and roll kneaded. The kneaded material is moulded to sheets by calendering or pressing. It is 1-5 mm thick. Addition amount of the acid is pref. 100-200 weight parts to 100 weight parts of the resin. A sheet

with pores or uneven surface has increased effect.

ADVANTAGE - Easy and safe handling. Very slow elution of the chlorination agent gives a long effect to the agent. It is set in the toilet stool and reduces cleaning work.

0/0

FILE SEGMENT: CPI GMPI
 FIELD AVAILABILITY: AB; DCN
 MANUAL CODES: CPI: A12-V03C1; D04-A01P; E07-D13B

L108 ANSWER 36 OF 36 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1989-124347 [17] WPIX
 DOC. NO. NON-CPI: N1989-094784
 DOC. NO. CPI: C1989-055127
 TITLE: Sterilisation of waste pipelines of medical equipment,
 etc. - insertion of a slow-dissolving solid compsn. in
 the pipe.
 DERWENT CLASS: A96 D21 D22 E34 P34
 INVENTOR(S): CASTELLINI, F
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (CAST-N) CASTELLINI SPA
 COUNTRY COUNT: 9
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC
EP 313527	A	19890426 (198917)*	EN		7	
	R: CH DE ES FR GB GR IT LI SE					
IT 1213709	B	19891229 (199201)				

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
EP 313527	A	EP 1988-830427	19881020

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: IT 1987-3665 19871022

INT. PATENT CLASSIF.: A61L002-16

BASIC ABSTRACT:

EP 313527 A UPAB: 19930923

Waste pipelines of medical equipment or accessories (especially dental surgery equipment) are continuously sterilised by inserting a slow-dissolving solid compsn. into the waste pipelines of the system.

Pref. compsns. contain sterilising agent(s) (I), foam-inhibiting agent(s) (II), emulsifying agent(s) (III) and solubilising agent(s) (IV). The pref. compsns. contain 15-20% Na dichloroisocyanate as (I), 0.5-10% silicone as (II), 55-67% polyglycol as (IV) and 5-15% polysorbate ethoxylate or anhydrous Na metasilicate as conditioner/stabiliser.

USE/ADVANTAGE - The method allow continuous and complete sterilisation of all waste pipelines downstream of the insertion point of the compsn.

0/1

FILE SEGMENT: CPI GMPI

FIELD AVAILABILITY: AB; DCN

MANUAL CODES: CPI: A05-H01B; A12-W12C; D04-A02; D09-A01; E07-D13B;
 E10-C04L2

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<http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/UG/regprops.html>

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1 2782-57-2
 (2782-57-2/RN)
 1 87-90-1
 (87-90-1/RN)
 1 13057-78-8
 (13057-78-8/RN)
 1 2244-21-5
 (2244-21-5/RN)
 1 2893-78-9
 (2893-78-9/RN)

L109 5 2782-57-2 OR 87-90-1 OR 13057-78-8 OR 2244-21-5 OR 2893-7
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L109 ANSWER 1 OF 5 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 RN 13057-78-8 REGISTRY

ED Entered STN: 16 Nov 1984

CN 1,3,5-Triazine-2,4,6(1H,3H,5H)-trione, 1-chloro- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:

CN s-Triazine-2,4,6(1H,3H,5H)-trione, 1-chloro- (8CI)

CN s-Triazine-2,4,6(1H,3H,5H)-trione, chloro- (6CI, 7CI)

OTHER NAMES:

CN Chloroisocyanuric acid

CN Monochloroisocyanuric acid

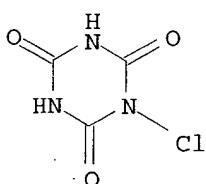
FS 3D CONCORD

MF C3 H2 Cl N3 O3

CI COM

LC STN Files: ANABSTR, CA, CAOLD, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CHEMLIST, CIN, CSCHEM,
 GMELIN*, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, PROMT, TOXCENTER, USPAT2, USPATFULL
 (*File contains numerically searchable property data)

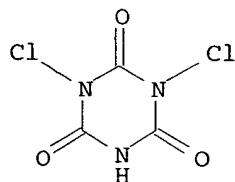
*Registry records
 for hits from Medline,
 Drug, & Toxcenter*



PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

70 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
15 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
70 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)
5 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)

L109 ANSWER 2 OF 5 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
RN 2893-78-9 REGISTRY
ED Entered STN: 16 Nov 1984
CN 1,3,5-Triazine-2,4,6(1H,3H,5H)-trione, 1,3-dichloro-, sodium salt (9CI)
(CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
CN s-Triazine-2,4,6(1H,3H,5H)-trione, 1,3-dichloro-, sodium salt (8CI)
OTHER NAMES:
CN 3,5-Dichloro-2-hydroxy-4,6-s-triazinedione sodium salt
CN ACL 56
CN ACL 60
CN Actisan
CN Basolan DC
CN CDB 63
CN CDB Clearon
CN Clearon
CN Clearon CDB
CN Clearon CDB 56
CN Crente
CN Dichloro-s-triazinetrione sodium salt
CN Dichloroisocyanuric acid sodium salt
CN Dichlosia
CN Dikonit
CN Fi Clor 60S
CN Fi Clor Clearon
CN Fichlor
CN Hi-Lite 60C
CN Hi-Lite 60G
CN Hi-Lite G 60GW
CN Izosan G
CN Neochlor 60P
CN Oniachlor 60
CN Oxidan DCN/WSG
CN Presept
CN Priosept
CN SDIC 60P
CN SDIC-MG
CN Simpla
CN Sodium dichloroisocyanurate
CN Sodium dichlorocyanurate
CN Sodium dichloroisocyanurate
CN Surchlor GR 60
DR 12676-23-2, 13023-28-4, 10119-30-9, 25717-18-4, 16499-74-4, 76560-28-6,
81918-50-5, 200401-83-8
MF C3 H Cl2 N3 O3 . Na
CI COM
LC STN Files: AGRICOLA, AQUIRE, BEILSTEIN*, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CAOLD,
CAPLUS, CASREACT, CHEMCATS, CHEMINFORMRX, CHEMLIST, CIN, CSCHEM, CSNB,
EMBASE, HSDB*, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, IPA, MSDS-OHS, PIRA, PROMT,
RTECS*, TOXCENTER, USPAT2, USPATFULL
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)
Other Sources: DSL**, EINECS**, TSCA**
(**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)
CRN (2782-57-2)



● Na

PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

1099 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
 8 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
 1101 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)
 15 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)

L109 ANSWER 3 OF 5 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

RN 2782-57-2 REGISTRY

ED Entered STN: 16 Nov 1984

CN 1,3,5-Triazine-2,4,6(1H,3H,5H)-trione, 1,3-dichloro- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:

CN s-Triazine-2,4,6(1H,3H,5H)-trione, 1,3-dichloro- (8CI)

CN s-Triazine-2,4,6(1H,3H,5H)-trione, dichloro- (6CI)

OTHER NAMES:

CN 1,3-Dichloro-s-triazine-2,4,6-trione

CN ACL 70

CN CDB 60

CN Dichlorocyanuric acid

CN Dichloroisocyanurate

CN Dichloroisocyanuric acid

CN Fi Clor 71

CN Hilite 60

CN Isocyanuric dichloride

CN Neochlor 60

CN Orced

CN Troclosene

MF C3 H Cl2 N3 O3

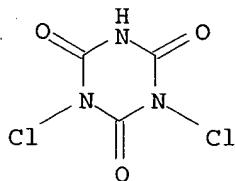
CI COM

LC STN Files: ADISNEWS, AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, BEILSTEIN*, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CAOLD, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CBNB, CHEMCATS, CHEMLIST, CIN, CSChem, DDFU, DRUGU, EMBASE, GMELIN*, HSDB*, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, MEDLINE, MSDS-OHS, PIRA, PROMT, RTECS*, TOXCENTER, USAN, USPAT2, USPATFULL, VETU, VTB

(*File contains numerically searchable property data)

Other Sources: EINECS**, NDSL**, TSCA**

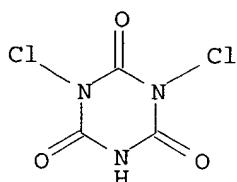
(**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)



PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

499 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
 39 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
 500 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)
 25 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)

L109 ANSWER 4 OF 5 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 RN 2244-21-5 REGISTRY
 ED Entered STN: 16 Nov 1984
 CN 1,3,5-Triazine-2,4,6(1H,3H,5H)-trione, 1,3-dichloro-, potassium salt (9CI)
 (CA INDEX NAME)
 OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
 CN s-Triazine-2,4,6(1H,3H,5H)-trione, 1,3-dichloro-, potassium salt (8CI)
 CN s-Triazine-2,4,6(1H,3H,5H)-trione, dichloro-, potassium deriv. (7CI)
 OTHER NAMES:
 CN ACL 59
 CN Dichloro-s-triazine-2,4,6(1H,3H,5H)-trione potassium
 CN Dichloroisocyanuric acid potassium salt
 CN Fluonon
 CN Laitonon
 CN Neochlor 59
 CN Potassium dichlorocyanurate
 CN Potassium dichloroisocyanurate
 CN Troclosene potassium
 DR 174016-61-6, 57073-47-9, 25727-26-8, 14426-07-4, 68462-52-2, 156620-80-3,
 73694-07-2
 MF C3 H Cl2 N3 O3 . K
 CI COM
 LC STN Files: AQUIRE, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CAOLD, CAPLUS, CASREACT,
 CHEMCATS, CHEMLIST, CIN, CSNB, DDFU, DRUGU, EMBASE, GMELIN*, HSDB*,
 IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, MRCK*, MSDS-OHS, PROMT, RTECS*, TOXCENTER, USAN,
 USPAT2, USPATFULL
 (*File contains numerically searchable property data)
 Other Sources: DSL**, EINECS**, TSCA**, WHO
 (**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)
 CRN (2782-57-2)



● K

253 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
 3 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
 253 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)
 25 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)

L109 ANSWER 5 OF 5 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

RN 87-90-1 REGISTRY

ED Entered STN: 16 Nov 1984

CN 1,3,5-Triazine-2,4,6(1H,3H,5H)-trione, 1,3,5-trichloro- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:

CN s-Triazine-2,4,6(1H,3H,5H)-trione, 1,3,5-trichloro- (8CI)

CN s-Triazine-2,4,6(1H,3H,5H)-trione, trichloro- (6CI)

OTHER NAMES:

CN 1,3,5-Trichloro-1,3,5-triazine-2,4,6-trione

CN 1,3,5-Trichloro-2,4,6-trioxohexahydro-s-triazine

CN 1,3,5-Trichloroisocyanuric acid

CN ACL 85

CN ACL 90

CN ACL 90 Plus

CN CDB 90

CN Chloreal

CN Fi Clor 91

CN Hi-Lite 90

CN Hi-Lite 90G

CN Isocyanuric chloride

CN N,N',N'''-Trichloroisocyanuric acid

CN Neochlor 90

CN Neochlor 90G

CN NSC 405124

CN Superclean 90TH

CN Symclosen

CN Symclosene

CN Trichloro-s-triazine-2,4,6(1H,3H,5H)-trione

CN Trichloro-s-triazinetrione

CN Trichlorocyanuric acid

CN Trichloroiminocyanuric acid

CN Trichloroisocyanuric acid

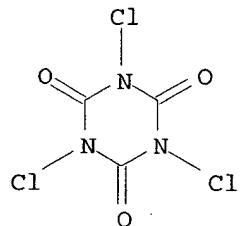
FS 3D CONCORD

MF C3 Cl3 N3 O3

CI COM

LC STN Files: AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, AQUIRE, BEILSTEIN*, BIOSIS, CA, CAOLD, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CBNB, CHEMCATS, CHEMINFORMRX, CHEMLIST, CIN, CSCHEM, CSNB, DDFU, DRUGU, GMELIN*, HSDB*, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, MEDLINE, MRCK*, MSDS-OHS, PROMT, RTECS*, SYNTHLINE, TOXCENTER, USAN, USPAT2, USPATFULL, VTB

(*File contains numerically searchable property data)
Other Sources: DSL**, EINECS**, TSCA**, WHO
(**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)



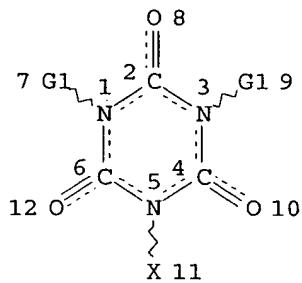
PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

1250 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
21 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
1255 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)
50 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)

FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 17:21:12 ON 28 AUG 2006

=>

=> d stat que l10; d his nofile
 L3 STR



VAR G1=H/X
 NODE ATTRIBUTES:
 DEFAULT MLEVEL IS ATOM
 DEFAULT ECLEVEL IS LIMITED

GRAPH ATTRIBUTES:
 RING(S) ARE ISOLATED OR EMBEDDED
 NUMBER OF NODES IS 12

STEREO ATTRIBUTES: NONE
 L10 111 SEA FILE=REGISTRY SSS FUL L3

100.0% PROCESSED 175 ITERATIONS 111 ANSWERS
 SEARCH TIME: 00.00.01

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 16:05:30 ON 28 AUG 2006)

FILE 'LEMBASE' ENTERED AT 16:05:36 ON 28 AUG 2006
 E TAXOL/CT

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 16:20:02 ON 28 AUG 2006
 E US2002-044941/APPS
 L1 1 SEA ABB=ON US2002-044941/APPS
 D SCAN
 SEL RN

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 16:20:43 ON 28 AUG 2006
 L2 4 SEA ABB=ON (18165-31-6/BI OR 2893-78-9/BI OR 56-81-5/BI OR
 87-90-1/BI)
 D SCAN

L3 STR
 L4 8 SEA SSS SAM L3
 D SCAN
 L5 STR L3
 L6 7 SEA SSS SAM L5

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 16:23:43 ON 28 AUG 2006
 L7 7 SEA ABB=ON L6
 L8 11 SEA ABB=ON L4

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 16:24:17 ON 28 AUG 2006
 D L3

L9 8 SEA SSS SAM L3
L10 111 SEA SSS FUL L3
SAVE TEMP L10 KAN941FULL/A

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 16:24:43 ON 28 AUG 2006
L11 2587 SEA ABB=ON L10

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 16:24:48 ON 28 AUG 2006
L12 STR L5
L13 7 SEA SUB=L10 SSS SAM L12
L14 86 SEA SUB=L10 SSS FUL L12
SAVE TEMP L14 KAN941SUB/A

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 16:25:41 ON 28 AUG 2006
L15 2501 SEA ABB=ON L14
L16 ANALYZE L15 1- RN HIT : 79 TERMS
D

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 16:27:50 ON 28 AUG 2006
E PMS/CI
L17 79681 SEA ABB=ON SI/ELS AND POLYMER/CI

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 16:28:18 ON 28 AUG 2006
L18 76228 SEA ABB=ON L17
D SCAN L1
E POLYSILOXANES+NT1/CT
L19 60558 SEA ABB=ON POLYSILOXANES/CT
E SILICONE/CT
E SILICONES/CT
E E3+ALL
E SILOXANES/CT
E E3+ALL

L20 64096 SEA ABB=ON SILOXANE#/CW
L21 1218 SEA ABB=ON "SILOXANES (NONPOLYMERIC) "/CT
L22 62878 SEA ABB=ON L20 NOT L21
L23 65 SEA ABB=ON L15 AND (L18 OR L19 OR L20) NOT L21
D SCAN L1

L24 5190 SEA ABB=ON (L18 OR L19 OR L20) (L) (THU OR BAC OR PAC OR PKT OR DMA)/RL
L25 187 SEA ABB=ON L15(L) (THU OR BAC OR PAC OR PKT OR DMA)/RL
L26 3 SEA ABB=ON L24 AND L25
L27 195 SEA ABB=ON L11(L) (THU OR BAC OR PAC OR PKT OR DMA)/RL
L28 3 SEA ABB=ON L27 AND (L18 OR L19 OR L20)
L29 189583 SEA ABB=ON CROSSLINK?/OBI OR CROSS LINK?/OBI
L30 13 SEA ABB=ON L11 AND (L18 OR L19 OR L20) AND L29 NOT L21
D SCAN TI

L31 23721 SEA ABB=ON L29(L) CATALYST#/OBI
L32 7 SEA ABB=ON L30 NOT L31
L33 108598 SEA ABB=ON SKIN/CT
E MUCOSA/CT
E E3+ALL
E E2+ALL

L34 40095 SEA ABB=ON MUCOUS MEMBRANE/CT OR MUCOSA?/OBI
L35 11341 SEA ABB=ON HPV/OBI OR PAPILLOMA?/OBI
L36 50198 SEA ABB=ON (SUSTAIN?/OBI OR TIME#/OBI OR MODULAT?/OBI OR
SLOW?/OBI OR LONG/OBI OR RETARD?/OBI OR EXTENDED/OBI OR
DELAY?/OBI OR CONTROL?/OBI) (3A) (DELIVER?/OBI OR RELEAS?/OBI OR
ACTION/OBI OR ACTING/OBI)

L37 4 SEA ABB=ON L11 AND (L18 OR L19 OR L20) AND (L33 OR L34 OR L35
OR L36) NOT L21

L38 210357 SEA ABB=ON DRUG DELIVERY SYSTEMS+OLD/CT
 L39 2111045 SEA ABB=ON PHARMAC?/SC, SX
 L40 128347 SEA ABB=ON 62/SC, SX
 L41 76945 SEA ABB=ON COSMETICS+NT/CT
 L42 9 SEA ABB=ON L11 AND (L18 OR L19 OR L20) AND (L38 OR L39 OR L40
 OR L41) NOT L21
 D SCAN L11
 L43 13593 SEA ABB=ON SILICONE RUBBER/CT
 L44 3 SEA ABB=ON L11 AND L43
 L45 720419 SEA ABB=ON (FLEX? OR CONFORM? OR SPREAD?)/BI
 L46 4 SEA ABB=ON L11 AND L45 AND (L18 OR L19 OR L20) NOT L21
 D SCAN TI
 L47 28 SEA ABB=ON NIR M?/AU
 L48 1 SEA ABB=ON ELISYEVICH I?/AU
 L49 1 SEA ABB=ON MAIRON O?/AU
 L50 323 SEA ABB=ON STEIN O?/AU
 L51 1 SEA ABB=ON L47 AND L50
 L52 1 SEA ABB=ON (L47 OR L48 OR L49 OR L50) AND L11
 D SCAN

FILE 'KOSMET' ENTERED AT 16:46:47 ON 28 AUG 2006
 E 87-90-1
 E 2893-78-9
 E TRICHLOROISOCYANURATE

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 16:47:52 ON 28 AUG 2006
 D QUE NOS L15
 L53 ANALYZE L10 1- LC : 45 TERMS
 D 1-45

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 16:49:32 ON 28 AUG 2006

L54 61 SEA ABB=ON L10
 E SILICONE/CT
 E E3+ALL
 E E2+ALL
 L55 17137 SEA ABB=ON SILOXANES+NT/CT
 L56 1 SEA ABB=ON L54 AND L55
 L57 36 SEA ABB=ON NIR M?/AU
 L58 0 SEA ABB=ON ELISYEVICH I?/AU
 L59 0 SEA ABB=ON MAIRON O?/AU
 L60 295 SEA ABB=ON STEIN O?/AU
 L61 0 SEA ABB=ON (L57 OR L58 OR L59 OR L60) AND L54
 L62 0 SEA ABB=ON L57 AND L60

FILE 'EMBASE' ENTERED AT 16:52:32 ON 28 AUG 2006

L63 95 SEA ABB=ON L10
 E SILOXANES+ALL/CT
 E E2+ALL
 L64 762 SEA ABB=ON SILOXANE/CT
 E POLYSILOXANE/CT
 E E3+ALL
 L*** DEL 0 S POLYSILOXANE/CT IR POLYSILOXANE DERIVATIVE/CT
 L65 326 SEA ABB=ON POLYSILOXANE/CT OR POLYSILOXANE DERIVATIVE/CT
 E SILICONE/CT
 E E3+ALL
 L66 6362 SEA ABB=ON SILICONE/CT
 E SILICONE POL/CT
 E E10+ALL
 L67 0 SEA ABB=ON L63 AND (L64 OR L65 OR L66)
 L68 29 SEA ABB=ON NIR M?/AU

L69 0 SEA ABB=ON ELISYEVICH I?/AU
 L70 0 SEA ABB=ON MAIRON O?/AU
 L71 199 SEA ABB=ON STEIN O?/AU
 L72 0 SEA ABB=ON (L68 OR L69 OR L70 OR L71) AND L63
 D TRIAL L63 1-10

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 16:55:19 ON 28 AUG 2006
 D QUE NOS L56

L73 2 SEA ABB=ON L54 AND GENERAL REVIEW/DT

FILE 'BIOSIS, TOXCENTER' ENTERED AT 16:56:26 ON 28 AUG 2006

L74 1051 SEA ABB=ON L10
 L75 25822 SEA ABB=ON SILICONE# OR SILOXANE# OR POLYSILOXANE#
 L76 39 SEA ABB=ON NIR M?/AU
 L77 0 SEA ABB=ON ELISYEVICH I?/AU
 L78 0 SEA ABB=ON MAIRON O?/AU
 L79 351 SEA ABB=ON STEIN O?/AU
 L80 0 SEA ABB=ON (L76 OR L77 OR L78 OR L79) AND L74
 L81 4 SEA ABB=ON L74 AND L75

FILE 'DRUGU' ENTERED AT 16:58:23 ON 28 AUG 2006

L82 0 SEA ABB=ON NIR M?/AU
 L83 0 SEA ABB=ON ELISYEVICH I?/AU
 L84 0 SEA ABB=ON MAIRON O?/AU
 L85 16 SEA ABB=ON STEIN O?/AU
 L86 5 SEA ABB=ON L10
 D TRIAL 1-5
 D IALL L86 5
 E REGISTRY/FS
 L87 2 SEA ABB=ON L86 AND LITERATURE/FS

FILE 'WPIX' ENTERED AT 16:59:51 ON 28 AUG 2006

L88 4 SEA ABB=ON NIR M?/AU
 L89 1 SEA ABB=ON ELISYEVICH I?/AU
 L90 6 SEA ABB=ON MAIRON O?/AU
 L91 4 SEA ABB=ON STEIN O?/AU
 L92 1 SEA ABB=ON L88 AND L89 AND L90 AND L91
 D TRIAL
 D IALL ABEQ TECH
 E TRICHLORO(ISO)CYANURATE/CN
 E TRICHLORO ISOCYANURATE/CN
 E TRICHLORO-ISOCYANURATE/CN
 E TRICHLOROISOCYANURATE/CN
 L93 1 SEA ABB=ON "TRICHLOROISOCYANURIC ACID"/CN
 E DICHLOROISOCYANUR
 E DICHLOROISOCYANUR/CN
 L94 1 SEA ABB=ON DICHLOROISOCYANURATE/CN
 L95 1 SEA ABB=ON "DICHLOROISOCYANURIC ACID"/CN
 L96 1 SEA ABB=ON L94 OR L95
 L97 2 SEA ABB=ON L93 OR L96
 D SDCN DCSE
 D SDCN DCSE 2
 L98 245 SEA ABB=ON (R01603 OR R00544)/DCN OR (109519-0-0-0 OR
 2474-0-0-0)/DCRE
 L99 1 SEA ABB=ON L92 AND L98
 L100 1 SEA ABB=ON (L88 OR L89 OR L90 OR L91) AND L98

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 17:05:42 ON 28 AUG 2006

FILE 'WPIX' ENTERED AT 17:13:58 ON 28 AUG 2006

L101 128388 SEA ABB=ON SILICONE#/BI, ABEX OR SILOXANE#/BI, ABEX OR POLYSILOX
ANE#/BI, ABEX
L102 12 SEA ABB=ON L98 AND L101
D TRIAL 1-12

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 17:15:09 ON 28 AUG 2006
D STAT QUE L10

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 17:15:50 ON 28 AUG 2006
D QUE NOS L1
D QUE NOS L52

L103 1 SEA ABB=ON L1 OR L52

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 17:15:50 ON 28 AUG 2006
D QUE L61 NOS

FILE 'EMBASE' ENTERED AT 17:15:50 ON 28 AUG 2006
D QUE NOS L72

FILE 'BIOSIS, TOXCENTER' ENTERED AT 17:15:50 ON 28 AUG 2006
D QUE NOS L80

FILE 'WPIX' ENTERED AT 17:15:50 ON 28 AUG 2006
D QUE NOS L100

FILE 'CAPLUS, WPIX' ENTERED AT 17:16:03 ON 28 AUG 2006
L104 1 DUP REM L103 L100 (1 DUPLICATE REMOVED)
ANSWER '1' FROM FILE CAPLUS
D IBIB ED ABS HITIND

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 17:16:20 ON 28 AUG 2006

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 17:17:43 ON 28 AUG 2006
D QUE L32 NOS
D QUE NOS L37
D QUE NOS L42
D QUE NOS L44
D QUE NOS L46

L105 19 SEA ABB=ON (L32 OR L37 OR L42 OR L44 OR L46) NOT L103

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 17:17:45 ON 28 AUG 2006
D QUE NOS L56
D QUE NOS L73

L106 3 SEA ABB=ON L56 OR L73

FILE 'EMBASE' ENTERED AT 17:17:46 ON 28 AUG 2006
D QUE NOS L67

FILE 'BIOSIS, TOXCENTER' ENTERED AT 17:17:47 ON 28 AUG 2006
D QUE NOS L81

FILE 'DRUGU' ENTERED AT 17:17:48 ON 28 AUG 2006
D QUE NOS L87

FILE 'WPIX' ENTERED AT 17:17:49 ON 28 AUG 2006
D QUE NOS L102
L107 11 SEA ABB=ON L102 NOT L100

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 17:17:57 ON 28 AUG 2006

FILE 'CAPLUS, MEDLINE, DRUGU, TOXCENTER, WPIX' ENTERED AT 17:18:19 ON 28
AUG 2006

L108 36 DUP REM L105 L106 L87 L81 L107 (3 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
ANSWERS '1-19' FROM FILE CAPLUS
ANSWERS '20-22' FROM FILE MEDLINE
ANSWERS '23-24' FROM FILE DRUGU
ANSWERS '25-27' FROM FILE TOXCENTER
ANSWERS '28-36' FROM FILE WPIX
D IBIB ED ABS HITSTR 1-19
D IALL 20-27
D IALL ABEQ TECH 28-36

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 17:19:29 ON 28 AUG 2006

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 17:21:01 ON 28 AUG 2006

L109 5 SEA ABB=ON 2782-57-2 OR 87-90-1 OR 13057-78-8 OR 2244-21-5
OR 2893-78-9
D IDE 1-5

FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 17:21:12 ON 28 AUG 2006

D STAT QUE L10

=>